

الجمعة 15 فبراير 1988

# Inquiry ordered into near miss after crash fear

By Harvey Elliott and Richard Ford

A Department of Transport investigation was ordered last night into how two passenger jets almost collided over Kent as the Government attempted to allay public alarm at overcrowding in the skies over the South-east.

The Government is also investigating proposals by the American Federal Aviation Administration for aircraft to be fitted with an anti-collision warning device in the cockpit.

Mr Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Transport, promised MPs that the report of the Air Accident Investigation Branch would be made public.

As Mr Channon spoke in the Commons, it emerged that air traffic controllers at West Drayton, west London, were convinced that one of the two jets involved in Saturday's near collision had crashed after a radar "blip" disappeared from their screens for 10 horrifying seconds.

The incident stunned the darkened and normally calm control room and experienced controllers were shaking for hours over the closest shave recorded in British airspace.

A combination of inadequate liaison between Heathrow and Gatwick, together with a rush on in-bound jets and momentary inattention seems almost certain to have been the cause of a near miss in which more than 500 people came within feet of a mid-air disaster.

It began at about 9am when pilots heading for Gatwick reported that a light on the centre line of the runway was broken. Immediately, Gatwick officials rang air traffic control and asked them to find "10 quiet minutes" when a maintenance team could replace the damaged unit. They were told that the best time was about 11am. At 10.54 the Gatwick runway was formally closed to traffic while the repair team moved in.

At the same time a Balkan Bulgarian Airlines Tu 154 jet, piloted by Captain Nikolai Kardjilov, a fluent English speaker with 16 years international flying experience, was approaching the English Channel on his way from Sofia with 200 holiday-makers on board heading for Gatwick.

He called up the Lydd sector controller and was told to head towards a radio beacon at Lydd and await instructions.

Other aircraft, which had crossed the French coast at Abbeville, were also heading towards Lydd where they would have to wait in a spiral "stack". Gradually more and more aircraft joined the lengthening queue, each circling 1,000ft above the other in the two stacks. By now the one controller operating the circular radar screen covering the Lydd sector was becoming worried. He was handling so many aircraft with little chance of fitting them into Gatwick that he needed help. He asked his supervisor to nominate another controller to help him.

As he arrived the maintenance crew at Gatwick reported that it had replaced the damaged light and that the runway could be opened again. It was 11.10 and Gatwick had been closed for 16 minutes, long enough for the aircraft to pile up over both Mayfield and Lydd.

It was then that, incredibly, another runway light was reported broken, this time on Runway 27 Left at Heathrow. At 11.26 the maintenance men moved in there too, leading to even more pressure on the hard-pressed controllers.

As the two men split up the traffic into two groups - one from Boulogne and one from Abbeville to prevent congestion of radio frequencies - a controller at a neighbouring unit, handling the approach from the beacons to the airports, suddenly noticed two radar blips converging.

Horried, he tried to shout a warning. In the confusion he was not heard. Other controllers also saw what was happening and also shouted to the two men. Too late they realized that Captain Clive Richardson at the controls of a British Airways Trident with 237 passengers on board heading on auto pilot at 250 knots from Paris to Heathrow was going to fly straight into Captain Kardjilov's jet.

One of the controllers just had time to call over the radio "Speedbird 305... but as Captain Richardson responded "Speedbird 305 Roger" the two blips merged.

Ten seconds went by in stunned, heart-stopping silence before the Bulgarian "blip" reappeared, its pilot blissfully unaware of the drama behind him.

## Moscow sets date to quit Afghanistan

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

Mr Mikhail Gorbachev has, for the first time, named a specific date when Soviet troops could begin their withdrawal from Afghanistan - May 15. He said that the process would be over in 10 months, two months less than the last timetable offered by the Kremlin.

In the most definitive statement on the Afghan situation issued by Mr Gorbachev since he took power in March 1985, the pull-out date was linked to a peace settlement between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

being signed at United Nations talks in Geneva by March 15, leaving 60 days for the ending of Western assistance to the Muslim rebels.

If the agreement was signed before, Mr Gorbachev said, the troops could start coming home earlier than May 15.

Referring in an optimistic fashion to the UN talks, which are expected to reopen later this month, Mr Gorbachev said: "There are considerable chances that this round will become a final one."

In a seven-page statement on the war issued by Tass - the first such document which diplomats here could recall - Mr Gorbachev also made a key concession to the United States by pledging that the main part of the Soviet contingent (estimated to be 115,000-strong) would leave first - thus reducing the chances of the pull-out being reversed.

Mr Gorbachev, who urged his own party officials to improve the treatment of relatives of Afghan victims in the Soviet Union, emphasized that the withdrawal was not linked to any demands about the kind of government which would be formed in Kabul after the Soviet departure.

The statement was seen in Western circles as the most positive indication to date that the Kremlin is genuine in its desire to leave, despite widespread predictions that a bloodbath could ensue in the vacuum left by the Soviet troops, who first crossed the border in December 1979.

Despite the upbeat tone of the communiqué, Western sources noted that achievement of the May 15 date depended on a successful outcome in Geneva, where Pakistan has been pressing for a maximum eight-month timetable. "This statement has made it appear that any delay will not be the fault of Moscow," one Western diplomat said.

Mr Gorbachev's statement came after a series of recent hints that the Soviet Union was determined to pursue its plan to leave, despite doubts among the Afghan leadership. These included reliable reports that limited evacuation permits have been issued.

The Afghan regime has recently been anxious to display its ability to stand firm without Soviet support, which most Western experts doubt. They say that as well as facing continued attacks from the rebels, violent factionalism could also break out between groups jockeying for power.

Mr Gorbachev added that reference could be made to the UN Security Council in the event of violence persisting, seen as a possible reference to the creation of a new UN peace-keeping force, a move which President Najibullah has opposed.

"The statement ended with a claim that solving the Afghan conflict would have a profound effect on ending other regional conflicts. Mr Gorbachev described these as 'bleeding wounds which can result in gangrenous growth on the body of mankind'."

He mentioned specifically the Middle East, the Iran-Iraq war, Southern Africa, Cambodia and Central America.

WASHINGTON: The US said Mr Gorbachev's offer appeared to be a positive development (Reuters reports).

"It sounds like a positive step, and we hope it is, but we need to see the fine print," White House spokesman Mr Martin Fitzwater said.

## Nurses ballot on no-strike rule

By Jill Sherman, Social Services Correspondent

The Royal College of Nursing last night announced it was going ahead with a ballot of its 268,000 members to decide whether to lift its no-strike rule, as health service workers called for a further day of industrial action in London on February 16.

The RCN move came on the eve of a meeting between nurses leaders to draw up plans to block the Government's attempts to implement one of the most wide-ranging and controversial changes to the way nurses are paid in the history of the health service. Earlier the Confederation of Health Service Employees announced it was co-ordinating a day of action across the country.

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capital next week involving 22,000 health workers.

If two thirds of RCN members vote for the right to strike the Government could face another round of nurses' strikes at the time it is deciding on this year's pay rise for nurses.

The ballot would take about five weeks to complete, following an RCN council meeting, which is to be held next Saturday. The results would be known days before the independent nurses pay review body makes its recommendations on nurses pay to the Prime Minister.

The government's plans, revealed in its submission to the Nurses Pay Review Body, confirm it is pressing for large-scale regional pay variations, virtually setting health authorities free to offer higher salaries where they are short of staff or skills.

If accepted by the review body the system would pave the way for health districts and even individual hospitals to bid against each other by offering discretionary payments creating a virtual free market for nurses for the first time.

Continued on page 24, col 5



The Princess Royal at Wakefield maximum security prison, West Yorkshire, yesterday, where she met some of Britain's most dangerous criminals. Crime and punishment, page 5.

## Waldheim clear of war crimes say historians

From Richard Bassett, Vienna

Dr Kurt Waldheim, Austria's controversial President, was said yesterday to be not personally responsible for any war crimes during his service as a German Army lieutenant in the Balkans.

But the long-awaited report of the so-called historical commission, set up by the Austrian Government to inquire into Dr Waldheim's wartime past, unanimously agreed that he must have been aware of war crimes against Jews and civilians during the years 1942 and 1943.

"As a staff officer, he knew much more than his later comments suggested. He was well informed," the document says.

Moreover, according to the report, Oberleutnant Waldheim had not "chosen the way of many other officers and avoided through other methods excessive suffering for those he had dealings with."

The report avoids making any moral judgement, although it could not have reached its conclusion without having done just that. Herr Franz Vranitzky, the Austrian Chancellor, said yesterday that "only the Austrian people can decide whether their President is morally culpable."

Last minute changes to the report, concerning precisely the issue of Dr Waldheim's knowledge of the gruesome events of the Second World War, resulted in the commission postponing its scheduled visit to brief Dr Waldheim on its findings.

The changes are reported to have been attempts to deal with the phrase "moral responsibility" in the 200-page report. Other sources in Vienna, however, insisted last night that the sudden postponement was only the result of "a computer fault."

Herr Manfred

Messerschmidt, a West German member of the commission, said that the historians were prepared if necessary to work longer were this the wish of the Austrian Government.

Speculation increased last week that the commission would need to prolong its researches after a telegram purporting to link Dr Waldheim with the deportation of 4,000 civilians was published in the West German magazine *Der Spiegel*. The telegram's authenticity, according to the historians, was "extremely doubtful."

Further doubts had already been cast on it by the revelation that a photograph purporting to be Dr Waldheim, published in the same issue of *Der Spiegel*, was a forgery.

The commission's conclusions are unlikely to persuade the Austrian public or Dr Waldheim to see any grounds for the Austrian President's resignation. Two years ago, the then Austrian president, Dr Rudolf Kirchschläger, in his examination of documents concerning Dr Waldheim's career, concluded that although Dr Waldheim was no war criminal, he was aware of what was happening around him.

Herr Alois Mock, the Austrian Foreign Minister, called (MON) for the report to "end once and for all" the campaign.

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## Ford strike halts all production

By Roland Ridd

All Ford car and van production throughout Britain was at a standstill last night, with both union leaders and management preparing for what looks set to become one of the longest and costliest disputes in years.

Shopfloor workers in all but one of Ford's 22 plants joined the strike over the company's three-year pay and conditions package. The only production line still operating was at Woolwich, where members had voted in favour of the deal. It is currently under threat of closure.

Neither management nor union leaders, jubilant at the "rock solid" reaction to the strike call, have plans for further meetings.

Within hours of the dispute starting, its effects were felt on the Continent. Transit production at the Genk plant in Belgium was stopped and 2,500 workers will be laid off from this morning. Further production cuts affecting Germany will follow.

Outside the Belgian plant, some workers voiced support for the British action, though most seemed confused about the issues.

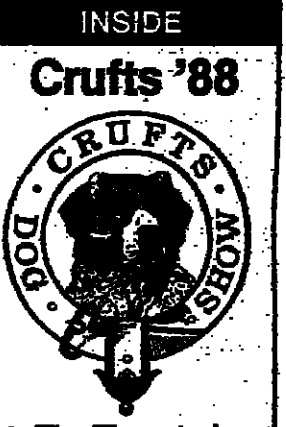
Mr Mick Murphy, the chief union negotiator for the Transport and General Workers Union yesterday cautioned that the strike would be prolonged and bitter if management did not restart negotiations.

"Since the company have now withdrawn their offer the ball is now firmly back in their court; they should open negotiations."

Ford stands to lose £19.5 million in production a day. A spokesman yesterday said there were sufficient stocks of vehicles and components to meet early demand but admitted there will soon be shortages if the strike continues.

Union officials were yesterday jubilant that the strike call was solid despite the fact that 9,000 workers had voted to accept the package. At the Southampton plant, where workers voted by more than 2-1 for the deal, none of the

Continued on page 24, col 2



INSIDE  
**Crufts '88**  
The Times today presents a four-page supplement, including a full-colour wall chart, to mark the opening of Crufts Dog Show Pages 11-14

TOMORROW  
A colour guide to the Calgary Winter Olympics, with full details of events, contenders and television coverage.

WIN £44,000  
There is £44,000 to be won in today's Portfolio Accumulator, plus the £4,000 daily prize. (Yesterday's winners, page 3).

IN PART 2  
**Dee apology**  
Dee Corporation's chairman, Mr Alec Monk, has apologised to *The Times* after issuing a statement rejecting yesterday's City lead story. Page 25

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## Hurricane warning issued

By Andrew Morgan

Electricity boards and emergency services are poised to implement contingency plans after the London Weather Centre yesterday issued a hurricane warning.

Strong winds, caused by low pressure moving in from the Atlantic, will affect all parts with average speeds of 60 mph and 90 mph gusts in exposed areas.

The forecast came as two climbers died yesterday after being caught in blizzards in Snowdonia.

Mr Paul Roberts, aged 38, from Warrington, Cheshire, was found dead on Y Garn, a 3,000ft mountain after he became separated from his companions.

Mr Ian Galpin, aged 46, from Thornton Hough, Merseyside, fell down a gully near the Black Ladders on the Carneddau Range. He died yesterday in hospital in Bangor. His companion, who tried to follow him down the gully, fell 100ft and was rescued by helicopter and taken to hospital.

Computers are predicting that today's strongest winds will blow south of a Manchester-Yorkshire line, with a dominant stream between the south-west and East Angles.

Last October's winds centred on a triangle of Dorset-Kent-Suffolk. The Met Office is also predicting blizzards on land already affected by snow.

Last October, several million homes lost power supplies after the worst gales this century when trees brought down cables. The Electricity Council last night said it was still a question of "crossing fingers and hoping."

The Council said that ten-

Continued on page 24, col 4



## Church urged to oppose the 'condom culture'

The Church of England is now committed to the proposition that it is less sinful for a man to sleep with his neighbour than with his neighbour's wife, a Government minister said yesterday.

Mr John Gummer, Minister of State for Agriculture, said Britain's "condom culture" desperately needed the church's call to chastity and fidelity.

He was speaking in the House of Lords on the subject of the Church of England's position on homosexuality.

Mr Gummer said the Archbishop of York, Dr John Habgood, had supported in the House of Lords last week the idea that local authorities should have the freedom to promote homosexual practice.

"His speech in the House of Lords contains no reference either to the Bible or to the church's teaching. What sort of Christian leadership is that?"

"The Archbishop supported the outlawing of sexual discrimination or racial discrimination by local councils but refused to oppose the promotion of homosexual practice on the rates. No wonder the nation is confused," Mr Gummer said.

"By the bishops' motion at the last synod, the Church of England is now committed to the proposition that it is less sinful for a man to sleep with his neighbour than with his neighbour's wife."

"Not since the eighteenth century has the church been so determined to support fashionable views against the traditional and Biblical teachings."

"By traditional teaching on sexual deviation we protect the young at the most vulnerable stage of their development. By commitment to the sanctity of human life we defend the weakness of the unborn child from the urgent and powerful demands of secular convenience."

Tomorrow the synod will consider abolishing the traditional preface to *Crockford's Clerical Directory* after the suicide of Dr Garth Bennett.

Dr Bennett wrote the unsigned preface in the most recent edition of the directory, sparking controversy with his forthright criticism of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Two alternative motions have been tabled for debate: to scrap the preface altogether, or, if that fails to win majority support, to insist that its author - a different churchman each year - is identified.

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## NEWS ROUNDUP

## Tories urge cash for health service

The Chancellor is urged today to provide extra cash for the National Health Service in his Budget next month rather than giving tax cuts to the rich.

The Tory Reform Group warns Mr Nigel Lawson that it would be offensive to many people if the bonus share in the Budget went to people on higher incomes.

Sir Alan Greenough, chairman of the group which lists four Cabinet Ministers among its senior members, made his plea as concern mounts in the Conservative party at the government's difficulties on health service problems.

With Mr Neil Kinnock continuing to attack the Prime Minister on the issue, many Government backbenchers hope the Chancellor will use the Budget to provide additional funding for the service.

Sir Alan said urgent needs could not wait. "This year a further and generous 'bonus share issue' for the health service should have first claim on public funding. Life and health count for more - to all of us - than just a general cut in taxes."

## Abortion inquiry

Police are investigating the case of a fetus which was allowed to die after an abortion at Carlisle City General Hospital.

The anti-abortion organization LIFE claimed that there may have been an unlawful abortion and contacted Cumbria Police.

Mr Eric Martlew, the city's MP, called yesterday for an inquiry, but Dr Peter Tipple, East Cumbria Medical Officer, said that a full investigation had been held into the case and he was satisfied that the actions of doctors and nurses were correct and compassionate.

## Fire foam is blamed

Fire officers investigating the deaths of three children and their father at a house in Watford, Hertfordshire, believe that toxic fumes from burning polyurethane foam in furniture played a large part in the tragedy.

More than 20 people, have died this year in fires involving the two most commonly used types of foam, which the Government plans to ban from next February.

A fourth child and the dead children's mother were still in a serious condition in hospital last night after Sunday evening's fire in Addiscombe Road.

## Strike to shut schools

Hundreds of schools in inner London are likely to be affected by a one-day strike today by 13,000 members of the National Union of Teachers. Many primary schools are expected to close and some secondary schools will have to send pupils home.

The strike, in protest against the Government's decision to cut £114 million from the Inner London Education Authority's £1 billion budget, is going ahead in defiance of appeals from the Labour Party and Ilea.

Mr Fred Jarvis, NUT general secretary, told Mr Neil Fletcher, the leader of Ilea, that he could see no grounds for calling off the action. Mr Fletcher repeated his appeal to teachers not to allow children's education to suffer.

## US bases owe £28m

Almost £28 million is owed to the Government's Property Services Agency for construction and maintenance work on United States bases in Britain, it was disclosed yesterday.

Much of it has been outstanding for one or more years, in spite of an agreement in 1984 for payment with minimum delay, the Commons Public Accounts Committee was told.

The agency also disclosed that 31 firms of architects, surveyors and builders had been blacklisted for fraud or poor performance.

## Rape case man flees

A man charged with rape who was given bail a third time, in spite of twice breaking bail conditions, was yesterday believed to have fled the country.

The man, aged 22, from Montpellier, Bristol, was bailed at Bristol Magistrates' Court, which was last week criticized for granting bail to a rapist, Stephen Tanner, who went on to attack again.

Police think the man has returned to his native Guyana, South America.

## Poll tax attack on Kinnock

By Martin Fletcher  
Political Reporter

Mr Peter Brooke, the Conservative Party chairman, yesterday demanded an apology from Mr Neil Kinnock for a Labour poll tax leaflet he described as "a blatant attempt to mislead".

Meanwhile, Dr John Cunningham, the shadow Environment Secretary, said the proposed poll tax register contained "very serious threats to personal privacy and civil liberties".

The leaflet that angered Mr Brooke was circulated during a county council by-election in Dr Cunningham's Copeland constituency last month. It said the Government wanted to remove the right to vote from those that did not register for the tax.

Mr Brooke said this was the most disgraceful of "a series of untruths and distortions" contained in the leaflet. He told Mr Kinnock: "I trust that both you and Dr Cunningham will repudiate it immediately and apologise unreservedly".

However, a spokesman for Dr Cunningham defended the leaflet, saying that large numbers of people were already removing themselves from the electoral register to try and avoid paying poll tax.

Dr Cunningham's warning about the threat to civil liberties came on the eve of this morning's consideration in committee of the clause in the community charge legislation dealing with the register. He said local authorities would have to collect, transfer and store information in a way that violated privacy.

Poll tax officers would be given "sweeping powers to demand personal information from a mass of sources. This is unprecedented and must be rejected."

## Overtime ban hits 57 mines

By Tim Jones

Work at more than half Britain's coal pits was disrupted yesterday because of the continuing overtime ban by members of the pit deputies' union, Nacods.

Forty-four of the country's 101 mines were working normally, however.

But in Yorkshire, thousands of miners were sent home, and an area spokesman for British Coal said the corporation expected to lose up to 50,000 tonnes of production.

Production was also affected in Nottinghamshire, where all but four of the 19 collieries were out of action, and in North Derbyshire, Lancashire and Staffordshire.

The miners who were sent home - with the loss of a day's pay - could not work because members of the National Association of Colliery Overmen, Deputies and Shooters have a statutory duty to inspect pits before they can be mined.

## MacGregor to face farmers' ire on fallow land proposals

By John Young  
Agriculture Correspondent

Mr John MacGregor, the Minister of Agriculture, will address the National Farmers' Union at its annual meeting in London today for the first time since he took office after last year's general election.

He can expect a somewhat more polite reception than was given last year to his predecessor, Mr Michael Jopling, when the meeting passed an unprecedented vote of no confidence in the Government.

But that does not mean that farmers are in any happier mood, and he can expect to be told that his proposals for a voluntary scheme to take farmland out of production

## Stalker condemns allegations over RUC inquiry

By Ian Smith  
and Peter Davenport

The controversy that has surrounded Mr John Stalker since his removal from the investigation of an alleged shoot-to-kill policy operated by the Royal Ulster Constabulary took a new twist yesterday on the day he published his autobiography.

Mr Mervyn Rees, the former Labour Home Secretary and Northern Ireland Secretary, maintained the real reason behind the decision to remove Mr Stalker lay in the background to the murder of a Leeds police sergeant in October 1984 and the suspicion that a friend of Mr Stalker's may have had IRA connections.

Mr Stalker, immediately

'described the claim as "nonsense, absolutely unbelievable".

He said: "It sounds like something hastily concocted to try and further discredit me. It is the old story of smears starting again."

The former deputy chief constable of Greater Manchester also denied breaching the Official Secrets Act by publishing his autobiography.

He said: "If it were decided to prosecute then my view is that there is much more I would have to say, things I couldn't put in the book, things which would justify even more what I have said, things I would have to say in defending myself."

Mr Rees had said Mr Stalker's suspension at a critical point of his

investigation in Northern Ireland was nothing more than "startling coincidence". It was connected, he alleged, to a top-level inquiry into the murder of Sergeant John Speed in Leeds in October 1984.

Detectives searching for the gunman suspected a possible link between the shooting, a series of post office and supermarket raids in Yorkshire and a group of Manchester based criminals, suspected of "laundering" money for the IRA.

Mr Rees said West Yorkshire police exchanged information with Manchester colleagues about members of a gang known locally as the "Quality Street Gang". Among names of possible contacts to emerge was that of Mr Kevin Taylor, a local businessman and long-standing friend of Mr Stalker.

The details were passed to the Chief Constable of Greater Manchester, Mr James Anderson, by his opposite number in West Yorkshire, Mr Colin Sampson, the officer who was later appointed to carry out the inquiry into Mr Stalker and to take over his RUC investigatory role, he added.

Mr Rees said: "You can imagine the deep concern felt. On the one hand you had a senior detective carrying out an investigation into Northern Ireland involving the IRA and on the other his friendship with an individual who might conceivably be linked with the IRA."

"What could Mr Anderson do? He had no choice but to arrange an urgent meeting with the Chief Inspector of Constabulary and have his deputy removed from the

Northern Ireland inquiry. The timing was unfortunate but it is absolute rubbish to suggest Mr Stalker was removed from the RUC investigation because he was getting too close to the truth."

From the outset Mr Taylor has always denied any involvement in criminal activities. Today a High Court judge will hear an application from Mr Taylor for permission to apply for judicial review over court orders obtained by Greater Manchester Police allowing access to his bank records. The European Commission of Human Rights is also to investigate Mr Taylor's allegations that the Greater Manchester chief constable and two of his officers conspired to pervert the course of justice.

Spectrum, page 9

## Hurd orders inquiry into Britain's 'Nazi criminals'

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent and Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

It is expected to take a year.

After the Commons announcement, several Conservative MPs expressed reservations with one of them, Mr Ivor Stanbrook, saying it was a bad decision, quite likely to lead to a witchhunt.

The inquiry will be headed by men who have held the two most senior prosecution jobs in England and Wales.

The investigating team, which may conduct interviews in the Soviet Union, which now controls the territories where the alleged crimes were committed, will advise the Government on whether the law should be changed to allow British courts to try crimes committed overseas by people living in this country.

The inquiry, to be headed by Sir Thomas Hetherington, QC, former Director of Public Prosecutions, and the man who held the equivalent post in Scotland, Mr William Chalmers, the former Crown Agent, received a general welcome when Mr Hurd announced it in the Commons.

After the Commons announcement, several Conservative MPs expressed reservations with one of them, Mr Ivor Stanbrook, saying it was a bad decision, quite likely to lead to a witchhunt.

The announcement follows a campaign by the Simon Wiesenthal Centre, which investigates alleged war crimes, supported by MPs in all parties, to prove that Nazis responsible for wartime atrocities are living in Britain.

Mr Hurd said that the allegations were serious and must be pursued. But the material before the Government would not be sufficient to support a prosecution, even if the jurisdiction existed.

He told MPs that of the 17 names on the list provided to the Government by the centre, 10 might be living in the United Kingdom, and of 34 names provided through a Scottish Television investigation, seven might be here.

An extension of the jurisdiction of British courts would be necessary because although crimes in foreign countries are normally dealt with by extradition, the cases in question relate to crimes in territories controlled by the Soviet Union with whom there is no extradition treaty.

British courts do not have jurisdiction to try offences of murder and manslaughter committed abroad when the accused was not then a British citizen.

Mr Hurd said the inquiry would examine material relating to the allegations and "the likely value of the evidence which could become available to the UK court proceedings." If the law was changed it would be for the prosecuting authorities to decide whether action should be taken.

After Mr Frank Cook, Labour MP for Stockton, asked what means of monitoring the movements of the 17 were to be used "in case the birds fly

the coop", Mr Hurd replied: "I do not think there are any grounds or scope for doing that."

Sir Thomas said last night: "Quite clearly, with the passage of time, it is going to be more difficult to unearth evidence which will be admissible in a court of law. We will certainly consider whether the evidence is adequate to give a reasonable chance of conviction in a British court."

Sir Thomas said later that, in due course, he would be inviting anyone with information to contact the investigation team.

Asked on BBC Radio whether it was proper to launch an investigation so long after the war, Sir Thomas replied: "If the crime is sufficiently serious, and we are talking here of war crimes, murder and genocide, I do not think necessarily that because it happened a long time ago, there should be no prosecution."

## Latvian exile denounces 'smears'

By David Saped

A Latvian exile in Kent, who has been branded a war criminal by the Russians and by Jewish Nazi-hunters, remained unconcerned yesterday that he was on a list of 16 people being investigated by the Home Office.

Mr Pauls Reinholds, aged 84, dismissed as "absolute lies" claims that, as head of the Latvian labour department between 1942 and 1945, he organized the transportation of 280,000 Jews to labour camps and recruited death squad officers.

"I was a career diplomat. When the Russians invaded in 1940, I hid. When the Germans came I went back to help to find my countrymen work. I did not know what was happening to the Jewish people or the gypsies. I heard stories, but I did not know. I had nothing to do with such things: it was the Germans and the Gestapo who did all that", Mr Reinholds, who lives in Gravesend, said.

From an office in Bayswater, west London, Mr Reinholds is head of the pre-1940 Latvian government, issuing dozens of passports a year to fellow countrymen who can no longer go home to Russian-occupied Latvia.

Towards the end of the war, he escaped to Germany by supply ship, staying until the Allies arrived, when he got a senior administrative job with the British military government in Hamburg. In 1947, he settled in Britain, obtaining citizenship and a job as an engineer with the Bowater group.

Mr Reinholds says that a "smear campaign" against him has been waged since 1986, when the Los Angeles-based Simon Wiesenthal Centre presented the Home Office with a list of 17 alleged war criminals believed to be living in Britain.

Last year Scottish Television, with the help of Russian authorities, produced another list of 34 names. Mr Reinholds was on both.

Far from collaborating with the Nazis, Mr Reinholds maintains he frequently defied them, his "most important coup" coming in 1943 when he refused to accede to an order from Berlin to send 10,000 Latvian women to work in German factories and households.

"I was frightened the Gestapo would send me to a concentration camp. I stood up to the German commander and told him it could not be done because the women were all involved in the harvest. Two days later I was told the order had been countermanded", Mr Reinholds said.

Mr Reinholds, who has been running the Latvian exiles' "consul" for the past six years, says he was not involved in the transfer of labour to Germany "except for a few people who volunteered. My main job was to try to keep families together." He is confident that any attempt to extradite him will fail.

## Flexible working the key to higher status in Ford plants on the Continent

## Production of Transit vans halted as 2,500 are laid off

By Daniel Ward and Michael Dynes in Brussels

Production of Transit vans halted last night at the Ford Genk plant in Belgium and 2,500 of the 11,500 workers were laid off due to a shortage of parts from British factories.

The Belgium employees enjoy the single status with staff that British strikers are seeking. However, they have already accepted the flexible working practices at the centre of the dispute which has stopped production at 22 UK plants.

There is little difference in employment conditions at Genk and Nissan's Sunderland factory. Mr Peter Wickens, personnel director at Nissan, was for four years industrial relations manager at Ford's Dagenham plant in the troubled 1970s when 9,500 men were needed in the assembly plant to build 160,000 cars a year.

In 1991 Sunderland will produce 100,000 Bluebirds with a workforce of 2,500. Nissan's executives wear the same ill-fitting blue uniform as the other employees. No-one clocks on at the start of the shift. Mr Wickens said: "In my mind attendance and lateness have nothing to do with clocking on and every-

thing to do with motivation". Ford employees at Genk do not clock on, although in Britain since 1980 hourly paid workers have received an attendance bonus of, on average, £8.49 a week for arriving at work each day on time.

Absenteeism is running at about 10 per cent compared with less than 3 per cent at Sunderland.

The 28,000 hourly paid employees on strike get one day's holiday fewer than the

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any demarcation problems are avoided at Sunderland because there are no job descriptions and it is the line workers who are the first to tackle any breakdown faults rather than waiting for electricians and fitters.

British unions would reject a call for quality circles by Ford, yet Nissan has already moved on to a new concept of Kaizen, Japanese for continuous improvement.

Unlike their Ford counterparts, the Sunderland employees are not paid for their bright ideas which can lead to improvements in the way cars are made but instead are given the chance to develop their ideas in a workshop.

By Roland Reid

If history repeats itself, the Ford strike will be a long one. Mr Mick Murphy expects a lengthy dispute, and should know. As the unions' chief negotiator and a senior official of the Transport and General Workers' Union, he played a key role in the nine-week Ford strike in 1978.

The cost was enormous for both the company and the unions. Today's national all-out strike will cost Ford £19.5 million in lost production and the unions £540,000 in strike pay a week.

In 1986, the company reported a pre-tax profit of £109 million and an operating profit of £45 million. A projected dispute will almost certainly plunge the company into the red.

The Amalgamated Engineering Union has the most to fear from a long dispute. In 1986, the union had a £2.86 million deficit.

The union cut the number of full-time officials by a third and disbanded small, costly branches. "We completely reorganized our union and we are now in a much healthier financial position", Mr Bill Jordan, its president, said.

But he was in no position to forecast the Ford strike, which will cost his union £140,000 a week, paying each member £20. Mr Gavin Laid, general secretary, said: "We would have preferred not to have had the drain of the Ford strike, but I have no plans to run to the bank for an overdraft."

The TGWU is in a healthier financial position. Mr Murphy made it clear yesterday that while the AEU was a problem, "we do not".

The strike will cost Britain's biggest union £400,000 a week, paying its members £21 each. In 1986, the union published a £73 million surplus.

The Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union will not yet be paying its 1,750 members who have gone strike, because the results of the postal ballot have not been counted.

The result will be announced on Thursday. If, as expected, it is in favour of indefinite stoppage, it will cost the union £43,750 a week, paying each member £25. However, the union has little to fear. In 1986, its capital was worth £13.8 million, buoyed by revenue income of £1.75 million.

The British Field Sports Society and the Game Conservancy Trust say the scheme is likely to do more harm than good to wildlife, by encouraging farmers to cultivate the rest of their land more intensively.

## McCluskie pledge



Mr Sam McCluskie, the seamen's leader, on his way to the High Court yesterday where he pledged that "all reasonable endeavours" would be made to get men still out on strike back to work.

As talks between P&O and unions aimed at restoring the company's cross-Channel operations from Dover broke down, the Seafair ferry company asked the court to order seizure of the £5 million assets of Mr McCluskie's National Union of Seamen.

As their ships at other ports operated normally, P&O said it did not intend to pursue its action for sequestration. Seamen in most British

ports have returned to work, but Dover, Fleetwood, Harwich and Holyhead are still affected. For Seafair, Mr Mark Porter, QC, said the union was in contempt of court as it had delayed obeying until last Thursday an injunction made the previous Monday ordering it to withdraw strike instructions.

Mr McCluskie accepted that certain statements he made last Monday and Tuesday were imprudent. Once the matter had been properly explained to him by solicitors, he accepted that the unlawful dispute would have to be called off.

The court hearing is due to be completed today.

## Militant to 'expel' Hatton

By Philip Webster

Mr Derek Hatton, former leader of Liverpool council's budget fight against the Government, is about to be given the cold shoulder by the Militant movement which propelled him to power and into the limelight.

The move was disclosed yesterday at the launch of the "official" history of the struggle - *Liverpool: A City that Dared to Fight* - written by Mr Peter Taaffe, editor of the *Militant* newspaper, and Mr Tony Mulhearn, Mr Hatton's former co-protagonist.

Mr Hatton's activities since his expulsion from the Labour Party, culminating in the imminent publication of his rival personalized account of the saga, have caused intense irritation in the higher reaches of the Trotskyite sect.

Mr Hatton, whose flamboyant lifestyle and decision to start a new career as a public relations consultant is felt to be out of keeping with a political group which has always projected a sober, ascetic image, is expected soon to receive the ultimate humiliation of being repudiated in the columns of *Militant*.

He cannot (officially) be expelled from a group which (officially) has no membership, but the readers of the newspaper will be left in no doubt about Mr Hatton's position.

Mr Hatton's book is to be serialized in *The Sunday Times* and is expected to contain his own account of the dispute over how to respond to the Labour leadership's order to disband the Liverpool party.

Liverpool: *A City that Dared to Fight* (Fortress Press, £6.95).

Being The Times...  
Australia: £10.00...  
Canada: £10.00...  
France: £10.00...  
Germany: £10.00...  
Italy: £10.00...  
Japan: £10.00...  
New Zealand: £10.00...  
Norway: £10.00...  
Sweden: £10.00...  
Switzerland: £10.00...  
USA: £10.00...  
West Germany: £10.00...

سكربت الاميل







# War crimes evidence is to be investigated

There will be an independent inquiry to examine the evidence against alleged war criminals living in Britain, Mr Douglas Hard, the Home Secretary, announced in a statement.

The inquiry would be undertaken by Sir Thomas Hetherington, the former Director of Public Prosecutions, and Mr William Chalmers, the former Crown Agent in Scotland.

"They would examine material relating to the allegations, conduct interviews, possibly including visits to the Soviet Union - and consider the likely value of the evidence that could become available to United Kingdom court proceedings."

In the light of their assessment, they would advise whether the law should be amended to take jurisdiction over crimes allegedly committed overseas by people now living in Britain.

In reply to questions, Mr Hurd said that he expected the inquiry to take about a year to complete its work.

Mr Hurd said that lists of names of alleged war criminals living in Britain had been sent to the Government by the Simon Wiesenthal Centre and others.

Alleged crimes committed in foreign countries would normally be dealt with by way of extradition, but all the cases in question related to crimes committed in territories now controlled by the Soviet Union, with which Britain did not have an extradition treaty.

Nor did United Kingdom courts at present have jurisdiction to try offences of murder and manslaughter committed abroad when the accused was not a British citizen at the time of the offence. To prosecute in these cases would require a change in the law.

"The passage of time does not lessen the horror with which we now read about wartime atrocities, but it does inevitably complicate the investigation of any allegations which might be made."

## HOME OFFICE

He said that he had asked the Simon Wiesenthal Centre to provide evidence to substantiate its allegations and, in July, it had produced a large quantity of documentary material containing serious allegations against a number of people.

"The material was carefully considered within Government. Our conclusion was that, as it stood, the material would not be sufficient to support a criminal prosecution, even if there were jurisdiction."

"In the circumstances, it is



Mr Stanbrook: Decision likely to start witch hunt

clear that further work has to be done."

If, as a result of the inquiry team's report, it was decided to change the law, it would then be for the prosecuting authorities to decide whether any action should be taken in individual cases.

"All of us who have considered these matters recognize that they are intensely difficult. The allegations are very serious and must be pursued, but I do not believe that the material now before us would justify me

in proposing to Parliament a change in the law."

"The inquiry which I have announced will enable us to form a clearer view of the weight to be given to the allegations and will enable us to determine whether it would be right to propose a change in the law to extend the jurisdiction of the courts."

Mr Roy Hattersley, chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs, said that he supported in general the action that Mr Hurd had proposed.

"He is right to emphasize that the passage of time does not lessen the horror of wartime atrocities, but he is equally right to imply that the passage of almost half a century makes it difficult to obtain evidence of principle as well as facts which clearly require him and the Government to proceed with care."

Mr Hurd said that, normally, crimes committed abroad would be dealt with by way of extradition, but there were difficulties in this case because the Soviet Union was the only other country involved.

The inquiry would not be a statutory one, where the rules of evidence would apply. It would be outside the ordinary process of investigation in order that Government and Parliament could decide whether there was a case strong enough to justify changing the law.

Mr Ivor Stanbrook (Orpington, C) This is a bad decision and which is quite likely to lead to what others would call a witch hunt.

British courts have never sought to try alleged crimes committed long ago by foreigners in foreign countries for the very good reason that such evidence would be inadmissible by ordinary, normal standards and, therefore, it is very wrong for the Government to attempt to make special arrangements for a special class of accused people who have committed offences in territories now controlled by the Soviet Union, with which Britain would far rather not pursue.

Is he not surrendering to a lobby whose main motivations are hatred and revenge?

Mr Hurd said that Mr Stanbrook was not being fair to those seeking prosecutions, but he was aware of his general approach, which was supported by a number of others.

Mr Merlyn Rees (Leeds South and Morley, Lab) asked whether information about the murder of RAF air crews or Marine commandos would be covered by the terms of reference of the inquiry? Australia and Canada had done considerable work in this area, could they be consulted? Would the inquiry report be published?

Mr Hurd said that the terms of reference were for the inquiry to obtain and examine all material relating to the allegations that persons who were now British citizens, or who were resident in the United Kingdom, had committed war crimes during the Second World War.

It would be open to the inquiry to visit Australia or Canada, although he thought that they could probably obtain the information they needed without going there. Their main job would be to see if they could get to grips with the allegations.

Publication of the report depended on how much detail it included, because there might be a relationship between it and possible further proceedings.

Dr David Owen (Plymouth, Devonport, SDP) asked whether the inquiry could embrace allegations made in relation to Kurt Waldheim, the President of Austria, who had patently been telling lies about his involvement with the SS and a group of British commandos.

Mr Hurd said that was not a matter for the proposed inquiry. Mr Ivor Stanbrook (Orpington, C) asked whether the law could not be amended while the inquiry was taking place because other countries would not provide the necessary evidence without the appropriate procedure being in place.

Mr Hurd said that he hoped that other countries would co-operate with the inquiry. Whether the law should be amended was a serious decision which should be taken by Parliament.



Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for the Environment, planting a disease-resistant elm in Hyde Park, central London, yesterday as part of the "Elm-Aid" scheme under which local authorities in London and the South-east are being helped to replace trees lost in the October hurricane (Photograph: Harry Kerr)

## Ford strike 'nothing to do with Government'

The Ford strike was nothing to do with the Government, Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Employment, told MPs. Urged from the Opposition Front Bench to intervene in the dispute, he said that the public did not want a return to what had been bequeathed by the last Labour Government.

Mr Fowler, replying to a private notice question, said: "The House will be aware a dispute is taking place at the Ford Motor Company."

The resolution of the dispute is a matter for the company, its employees and their union representatives.

Mr Michael Meacher, chief Opposition spokesman on employment, said that the dispute would now be settled if the Government's anti-union law (Conservative interruptions) - had not required a final ballot. Ballots could block solutions which could otherwise have been achieved by patient negotiations.

The company had predicted a 10 per cent increase in productivity this year. It was reasonable that Ford workers participated fully in the benefits of their efficiency.

Assembly workers, who comprised the majority of Ford workers, had had a real pay increase of only 3 per cent since 1979, while average real earnings for industry as a whole had risen 18 per cent.

## INDUSTRY

By contrast, in 1986, the last year for which information was available, Ford directors had paid themselves a 19 per cent increase. The Ford chairman had received a 41 per cent increase over the two years before and Ford shareholders had got a rise of 206 per cent.

The average earnings at Ford, £193 a week, were far below the national mean average wage today, which was more than £224 a week.

Ford's latest offer would lead to falling unit labour costs so that the deal would have been self-financing. Clearly there was more money available.

Productivity at Ford was now rising very fast, by 8 per cent over the past two years and fully covered the extra costs of the deal.

"The Ford workers' claim is far from excessive. With the 7 per cent pay offer made, they are not being offered a fair share in rising prosperity compared with directors and shareholders."

Had there been any Government communication telling Ford not to budge? Would he use his influence to get both sides back to negotiations?

Would he accept that passively to allow this strike to proceed would be the biggest

abdication of responsibility and industrial sense for many years?

Mr Fowler replied that there was no ministerial responsibility in respect of the dispute. Responsibility lay with the company, the employees and the unions. Individual pay negotiations were also a matter for the parties concerned.

Mr Meacher's point about the industrial relations ballot was absurd. The ballot gave immunity if strike action were taken. There was no compulsion to take strike action after a ballot. In this case, the national union negotiators had recommended acceptance of the revised deal.

"What the public do not want is a return to the days bequeathed by the last Labour Government."

Mr Eric Heffer (Liverpool, Walton, Lab) said that the workers had had two ballots and had decided to strike. Conservative members had always insisted that such matters should be placed in the hands of the workers and not trade union bureaucrats.

Now workers had said they did not like a settlement put forward by the trade union leadership (interruption) what complaint had they got?

Mr Fowler said that the responsibility for the industrial action lay entirely with the people taking that action. The first ballot gave immunity if strike action was taken.

## Nuclear test promise

The safety test at Trawsfynydd nuclear power station will not be carried out in secret, Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Wales, said.

Mr Alan Williams (Carmarthen, Lab) expressed his relief and delight at the decision by the CEGB to postpone the test. People in the area were now concerned that it might take place in secret as had happened in 1965 and 1985.

He asked for an assurance that the test would not take place. "We want it cancelled, not just postponed."

Mr Walker: I can certainly give an assurance that no such test will take place in secret. It would need the full agreement of the UK Atomic Energy Authority.

## Coalfields dismay

A shudder of dismay had passed through the coalfields of Wales at the recently announced redundancies in the mining industry. Mr Michael Foot (Bleisau, Gwent, Lab) said during Commons questions.

He was speaking after Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Wales, had told MPs that, seasonally adjusted, the number of unemployed in Wales had decreased by 20 per cent over the past 19 months.

The figure was 140,300 in December last year. It had been 75,200 in February 1979.

Mr Foot asked if British Coal had consulted him before the announcements about redundancies were made. This was a very serious situation.

Mr Walker replied that it was a matter for British Coal. Between 1964 and 1970, 32,000 miners had lost their jobs as a result of pit closures.

## Fire safety for homes

The Home Secretary and the secretaries of state for Wales and the Environment are considering further guidance on national advisory measures for fire standards in houses in multiple occupation, Mr Ian Grist, Under Secretary of State for Wales (above), said.

Grants to landlords of houses in multiple occupation were to be made discretionary after consultation showed that local authorities felt inhibited by mandatory grants.

He said that consultation on policy towards houses in multiple occupation with local authorities, fire authorities and others was complete. He had set up a working party with their representatives.

## Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Social Services; Prime Minister. Debate on televising the proceedings of the House of Commons. Motions on the Present Limitation (Prescribed Maximum) orders for West Yorkshire, Greater Manchester, and Merseyside Passenger Transport Authorities.

Lords (2.30): Social Security Bill, committee, first day.

## Law Lords lose legal aid amendment

Two Law Lords lost their attempt in the House of Lords to guarantee "fair and reasonable" pay for lawyers undertaking legal aid work.

The amendment, moved by Lord Ackner and Lord Griffiths, on the second day of the report stage of the Legal Aid Bill, was rejected by 115 votes to 85 - Government majority, 30.

Lord Ackner (Ind) said that the most important and irremediable little amendment would do no more than continue the statutory obligation imposed by Parliament 14 years ago, that lawyers doing legal aid work should receive fair remuneration.

Everybody agreed that the legal aid system should not

degenerate into a second-class or second-rate service and there were strong warning signs that that was happening. For instance, the £33 prescribed rate for doing all the paper work in a matrimonial case was scarcely enough to induce a self-respecting plumber to cross the threshold.

The inevitable consequences of removing from legislation the existing statutory obligation of fair and reasonable remuneration would seriously undermine the strength, vitality and independence of the legal profession and public confidence in it.

Supporting the amendment, Lord Bessan (Ind) said that there was a consensus over what

the word "fair" meant. The Lord Chancellor stood alone in not knowing what it meant. Peers and the legal profession would be distressed to know that the head of the British judiciary was in that state.

How was it possible for this blanket of incomprehensibility to have enveloped the Woolcock and the Treasury when previous Lord Chancellors had been wedded to the principle of fair remuneration?

For the Opposition, Lord Mishcon said that he was sure the House of Lords did not want to see as a result of the Bill the establishment of two classes of lawyers and therefore two classes of justice.

The message to his profession

(solicitors) if the amendment was passed was that a unitary profession will try to make the legal aid scheme work with the best possible members of it dealing with legal aid work. If it was not passed, another message would go out which was deplorable.

Lord MacKay of Clashfern, the Lord Chancellor, said that he was trying to set out a plain, workable criteria for setting remuneration. He was past the stage of talking about principle.

He regarded it as a sad step backwards to come back from the isolation of the factors which constitute fairness to setting out a vague principle as the basis for the remuneration of the legal profession.

## Report will be published as soon as possible

# Channon orders special inquiry into air miss over Kent

Saturday's air miss between a British Airways airliner and a Bulgarian airliner over Kent was so serious that Mr Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Transport, has taken the exceptional step of ordering a special inquiry.

He told the Commons that the report of this inquiry, which will be in addition to one by the Civil Aviation Authority, will be published.

It would be "full, clear and thorough".

He was responding to a private notice question from Mr Terence Higgins (Harrow, C), who said that he was glad that Mr Channon was taking the unusual step of getting the air accident investigation branch involved. Would he ensure a speedy outcome to allay public concern about safety in the skies?

Mr Channon said that evi-

dence had to be taken from a number of people so the investigation could not be done in two minutes, but they would try to complete it as quickly as possible and the report would be published.

Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party, said that last October he had raised this subject in a speech because of his concern as a regular user of air space. Mr Channon had accused him then of irresponsible scaremongering. Would he now withdraw that?

Would he also pay greater attention to the growing anxieties about the number of air traffic controllers who had left the service in recent years, problems over the transition to new technology, and take up the American suggestion that there should be anti-collision warning devices in cockpits?

Mr Channon said that the

## TRANSPORT

possible provision of anti-collision warning devices was being investigated and he hoped that decisions could be arrived at during this year. But it would be ridiculous to act on that without international agreement.

He could not withdraw what he had said about Mr Steel's remarks in October because they had been extremely unfair and unreasonable.

The number of commercial aircraft involved in air misses had fallen from 45 in 1977 to 16 in 1986, despite a large increase in traffic. The provisional figure for the first four months of 1987 was four.

Mr Norman Tebbit (Chingford, C) said that he hoped that Mr Channon would not merely

refuse to withdraw what he had said about Mr Steel but also repeat it today. This incident was an extremely unusual occurrence in a well run air traffic control system.

The inquiry should not be unduly hurried, it should be thorough and clear. He congratulated Mr Channon for saying that the report would be published as soon as it was available.

Mr Channon said that it would be a full, clear and thorough report and it would be published in full. This was a very unusual step to take and he hoped that the House appreciated that he was taking this issue extremely seriously. This was a very exceptional step but, one which he thought right in the circumstances.

Mr Nigel Spearing (Newham South, C) said that the body set up to operate air traffic control,

the national air traffic service - was responsible to the CAA, which had responsibility for making judgements in this matter. It was time that the basic legislation was looked at so that the sort of confidence desired by the House and by the public would be seen to be demonstrated.

Mr Channon said that he did not see any need for a change in legislation at the present time. The CAA was responsible for air traffic. The national air traffic service was responsible jointly to the CAA and the Ministry of Defence.

But responsibility for aviation safety rested with the CAA and he was concerned that it should apply the highest standards. He thought that the figures on air misses that he had given to the House indicated that it was carrying out that responsibility well.

Mr Tim Dalyell (Linlithgow, Lab) said that controllers were concerned about shortages. For example, between 10pm and 7am at Edinburgh Airport there was only one air traffic controller on duty, though the number of incoming flights averaged 24.

Mr Channon said that negotiations were going on between

the CAA and the trade unions on working practices and shift working.

He was extremely concerned that all those involved in this important work should feel that their grievances could be carefully considered.

Mr Robert Hughes, chief Opposition spokesman on transport, said that it did not help to ally public anxiety about such incidents if Mr Channon continually repeated that those who raised serious issues of air traffic safety and air traffic control were scaremongering.

Mr Channon said that his department had authorised massive investment by the CAA. Aviation safety was a paramount objective and he would continue to authorise sensible investment to improve the situation still further. That was crucial.

Mr Channon said that his department had authorised massive investment by the CAA. Aviation safety was a paramount objective and he would continue to authorise sensible investment to improve the situation still further. That was crucial.

Mr Channon said that negotiations were going on between

## Tradition of Peel still alive

The Tory traditions of Sir Robert Peel are still alive and kicking in today's Conservative Party, Mr John Birtcher, Under Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said during questions.

Mr David Smeeth (Bury South, C) said that Bury - Peel's home town - was celebrating the 200th anniversary of his birth. "The Peelite legacy of social reform and radical Toryism is still alive and well in the modern party."

Mr Birtcher said that any examination of the Tamworth Manifesto would show that the same principles were alive and kicking in the present Conservative Party.

But Mr Michael Foot (Bleisau, Gwent, Lab) said that Peel's greatest historical achievement had been to split the Tory Party. "The miserable, squealing lot today have not got the guts to do the same."

Reading from a biography of Peel, Mr Birtcher said that the Opposition of Peel's day had resorted to shooting, groaning, hooting, stamping of feet and beating of sticks on the ground. "He was a brave man. You will be thinking: 'plus ça change'."

## COMMENTARY



Geoffrey Smith

of austerity and fostered by unemployment.

This has given Britain a remarkable spell of industrial peace. But is this form of control now dissolving as well?

For a year and more the country has been fed a diet of good economic news. The British economy has been growing faster than our competitors. Productivity has been rising, inflation has been under control and unemployment has been falling.

So those on the shop floor are no longer constrained by the same sense of economic fear. Once again the pressure has come not from union leaders -

whose advice has been rejected - but from below.

It is highly unlikely, though, that this will lead to anything approaching the winter of discontent. Over the past eight years the trade union movement has been chastened. Its membership has fallen, its confidence has crumbled. There are also new laws governing union activity.

Already these have had their effect on the seamen's dispute. They would also provide a powerful barrier to any further effect from the Ford strike unless the spirit of industrial militancy were far greater than it appears to be at this time.

The greater danger is that the dispute will ultimately be settled on industrial terms, which will mean a return to the status quo ante. The Ford strike was itself a generous one, and even before the Ford frictions ministers had become worried by the present level of settlements.

The mood of economic optimism was presenting other problems for the Government. How could ministers persuade the country that only a limited amount of money was available for the health service when all the talk has been of record public revenues and a Budget of tax cuts?

So the Ford strike illustrates a deeper difficulty for the Government. How can it reconcile the two aspects of its strategy, what might very broadly be termed

the monetarist and supply side approaches? Or to put it another way, is it possible to strike the right balance between pessimism and optimism?

The Government has always emphasized the need for a sound currency and low costs. That is one way to competitive efficiency. We must not price ourselves out of markets. We must not pay ourselves, either in wages or government spending programmes, what we have not got.

This part of its strategy requires an emphasis on the harsh realities of economic life. If the country is sure that there are good times around the corner, it is all too likely to insist on taking too much here and now. So a measure of pessimism is necessary for economic discipline.

But another and equally essential part of the Government's strategy is to encourage enterprise, and an enterprise culture is much more likely to flourish in an atmosphere of optimism.

This element of Thatcherism has, I believe, been central to the Government's political as well as to its economic success. The restoration of national confidence has been one of Mrs Thatcher's most important achievements. But will it be possible to preserve this confidence, to sustain the revival of optimism, without undermining the realism on which economic recovery has been based?

## Tory onslaught on dental charges

By Martin Fletcher, Political Reporter

A Tory backlash will try today to overturn the Government's controversial decision to introduce charges for dental checks.

Mr Jeremy Hayes, MP for Harlow, has tabled an amendment to be debated in the committee stage of the Health and Medicines Bill that would remove all mention of the proposed charges from the legislation.

The Government's plan to charge for dental checks and eye tests has caused alarm among Conservative backbenchers, and provided that he has the support of all Opposition MPs on the committee, Mr Hayes needs just two of his colleagues to abstain for his amendment to be carried.

He has the backing of the British Dental Association, which has helped him with research into the damaging consequences that opponents of the charges believe they will have on the nation's health.

He is also supported by some senior Tories, including Dame Jill Knight, chairman of the party's health and social services committee, who were so alarmed by the Government's

proposals that they defied their whip and abstained during the Bill's second reading.

The Government has said that the estimated £170 million proceeds from the charges would go towards the extra £600 million that it intends to devote to family practitioner services and primary health care.

Mr Hayes believes that the charges will simply keep yet more people away from their dentists, with the result that diseases such as cancer, leukaemia and AIDS will not be detected in their early stages. He will say that, in 1983 alone, 2,604 cases of oral cancer were discovered through dental checks.

There's very little support for the proposals on the Tory side of the committee. However, whether they will actually vote for the amendment remains to be seen," Mr Hayes said.

He has tabled a similar amendment to do away with the proposed charges for eye tests, but believes that, even if neither amendment is carried, the Government will still have considerable difficulty in getting the charges through the Commons at the Bill's report stage.



# THE GENERAL SYNOD

## Church must show the way on fidelity in 'condom culture'

By Clifford Longley and Alan Wood

Pressure on Church of England bishops to apply stricter discipline to homosexual clergy was maintained yesterday.

The House of Laity passed a motion requesting, through an amendment, that the House of Bishops should issue a clear statement of policy on sexual morality, including homosexuality and lesbianism.

The motion, carried by church laymen, had originally simply welcomed moves by some members of the House of Bishops to reaffirm the Church's biblical discipline in matters of sexual morality. A call for a more formal report from the House of Bishops to Synod on the scope and application of church discipline in matters of sexual morality was defeated.

The outcome of the debate brought a protest from the public gallery by Mr Peter Hatchell, the homosexual rights campaigner, that the House of Laity had become a house of bigots.

Mr Geoffrey Locke, of the Lichfield diocese, urged the House of Laity to welcome recent moves by bishops who had indicated they would not

ordain homosexual clerics, and referred to public confusion and debate over how far bishops accepted the Synod decision in November declaring that homosexual activity fell short of the Christian ideal and calling on homosexuals to repent.

Opposing the motion, Mr Barnaby Miln, chairman of Christian Action on Aids, said suspicion had been created around any priest who was unmarried and also fears of how individual bishops would react.

He was sure that the majority of bishops would continue to treat matters concerning sexual morality with the same degree of pastoral care, integrity and sensitivity they had always exerted.

Homosexual clergy exercised every bit as good a ministry as their heterosexual colleagues and both, under authority of their bishop, should be able to expect a fair hearing in disciplinary matters of sexual morality. Mr Miln thought it preferable to await the outcome of the bishops' working party report on homosexuality.

Mrs Penny Grainger, of Ely,

said the house was in danger of having a witchhunt not only of priests but of bishops. Most bishops had said they did not need to be told their job.

A resolution calling on the Church of England to "proclaim the historic faith with confidence, clarity and authority" was carried by 151 votes to three.

The resolution also recorded that the House felt the Church was "failing fully to convey the Christian faith to the nation".

It requested the standing committee, in consultation with the standing committee of the whole Synod, to pursue three courses of action: to review the contents of theological training; the provision of non-Eucharistic as well as Eucharistic services; and the encouragement of more widespread and effective teaching of the faith to the young, through home, church and school.

Proposing the motion, Mr Hugh Craig, of St Albans diocese, said: "The laity in the pews appear to be voting with their feet... the hard fact remains that for all the de-



The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, addressing the General Synod in London yesterday, flanked by Mr Derek Pattinson, secretary-general, and Mr Brian Hanson, legal adviser and registrar (Photograph: John Rogers).

voted efforts of clergy and laity, and in spite of the reform of the past 35 years, they have been years of decreasing numbers, decreased influence, and decreased effectiveness."

Mr John Selwyn Gummer, MP, of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich, attacked a recent speech in the House of Lords by the Archbishop of York, Dr John Habgood, on local

authority promotion of homosexuality.

"His speech contained no reference either to the Bible or to the Church's teaching. I have to say that I do not consider that Christian leadership."

"How can a Bishop speak on morality without reference to the Gospels? It is this which is distressing the laity of the Church of England." Britain's

"condom culture" needed the church's call to chastity and fidelity.

Mr Oswald Clark, of Southwark, called for more emphatic and precise teaching by the Church, and decried the "on the one hand, on the other" type of church statement.

There should be confidence. "If you cannot be assertive about the Gospel, what can

you be certain about? As Martin Luther said: 'If you abolish assertion, you abolish the Gospel'."

Mr Craig, summing up the debate, said any business which had lost 20 per cent of its customers in 30 years had to ask itself some questions. "We have people, we have the resources. Let us stop mucking about and get on with it", he said.

## Laity bar on peeress and MP

There was a new twist yesterday to the love-hate relationship between the Church and politicians.

The House of Laity, meeting before the session of the General Synod, refused co-opted membership to Mr Frank Field, Labour MP for Birkenhead, and a member of Synod up to the last election, and Lady Sear, Leader of Liberal peers in the Lords.

They had sought co-opted membership of the House of Laity, bringing with it a place in the synod, but the general complaint in the debate was that both, admirable characters though they were, had not faced the ecclesiastical electorate.

It was a question of that principle - and it was a sentiment in which Mr John Selwyn Gummer, Conservative MP for Suffolk Coastal, taking a break from his agricultural ministerial duties, pointedly joined in.

Deaconess Diana McClatchey (Worcester diocese) said Lady Sear's expertise would have been valuable, as would Mr Field's expert knowledge on matters relating to poverty.

Mr J Fitzgerald-Thompson, from Mr Field's diocese of Chester, said elections to the House of Laity and Synod in that diocese were hard fought, and while Mr Field was experienced, some others had experience perhaps in a way Mr Field had not.

The House decided by 78 votes to 43 not to consider further the two motions on co-opted membership relating to Lady Sear and Mr Field.

## Crime and punishment

### Snags face curfew plan for offenders

In the second of two articles, Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent, assesses the effect of likely government initiatives to cut the jail population.

A number of "punishment in the community" measures are being considered by the Government to deflect criticism that alternatives to prison are a soft touch.

The flavour was given by Mr John Patten, Minister of State at the Home Office, on the BBC radio programme *The World Tonight*.

One option could involve three elements: having to observe a curfew at home between, say, 7pm and 7am; compensation through post-tax earnings direct to the victim from the offender; tough and demanding public service at the weekend.

Mr Patten sees those possible measures as one part of a "twin-track approach". The Criminal Justice Bill he is steering through the Commons will provide for increased sentences for serious criminals.

He said: "We want to try to find ways of punishing people in such a way as makes it possible for them to get that one last chance before they go into jail because all the evidence is that, once they get in, they are likely to re-offend time and time again."

If and when a predicted Green Paper on the subject is produced, electronic tagging is an option open to the Government as a means of enforcing the curfew. This involves attaching a tag to the offender, which he cannot remove, and which can be used through telephone connections to check his movements.

Without tagging, which has the advantage of providing supervision without excessive manpower, a curfew is unlikely to be much used.

Under the 1982 Criminal Justice Act, the courts are able to make a night restriction requirement on a juvenile offender as a condition of a supervision order.

The power is virtually never used. In 1985 about 10 night restriction requirements were imposed on juvenile offenders in the whole of England and Wales, according to the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders.

Mr John Hosking, chairman of the Magistrates' Association, said: "My guess is that it is not used because it cannot be enforced. There is no sign that anyone will put in the degree of supervision to make it work."

"You can't have probation officers or police hanging around people's houses at night to see whether they break the curfew or not."

Mr Hosking, who said that his views were personal, not necessarily the association's, added: "I don't think tagging will get very far. I don't think the public will support it."

At its annual conference, the National Association of Probation Officers decided not to co-operate with tagging. The Government might consider using a private security firm to do the supervision.

Mr Harry Fletcher, assistant general secretary of the probation association, said: "The probation service is about assisting, befriending and guiding offenders. Electronic tagging would move the service much more to a surveillance role."

A curfew can be made a condition of bail, when it is supervised by police. But hard-pressed chief constables would hardly welcome yet more demands on manpower.

The Government's plans will stand or fall by the use made of the new alternatives by the court.

Mr Paul Cavadino, of the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders, said: "Simply providing a wider range of options is no guarantee of a reduction in the use of prison sentences."

If alternatives to prison are one way of seeking to reduce the population, the Government's £1,000 million programme of building and refurbishing prisons is another. A total of 21,600 new places will be provided by the mid-1990s.

However, the criminal justice system is demand-led. The revitalized crime prevention drive is intended to reduce that demand.

### Further trouble brews on jail working hours

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Fresh Start, the new system of working in Britain's prisons, is heading for deeper trouble as leaders of the Prison Officers' Association struggle to reach a peace formula with management.

Officers at Kingston Prison, Portsmouth, have voted unanimously that they have no confidence in Miss Muriel Allen, the governor. She became the first woman governor of an all-male prison in England and Wales in 1982. Kingston contains only life-sentence prisoners.

Wormwood Scrubs officers have decided to restrict new receptions of prisoners and are meeting management today. Wandsworth officers have postponed a ban on new receptions pending the out-

come of a meeting with management yesterday.

The vote by the Kingston branch comes after a dispute over Fresh Start working hours. Under the scheme, officers can be contracted to work 39 hours a week, plus nine hours' overtime. If the nine hours are not used, officers claim Fresh Start means only five hours should be added to the next shift.

Mr Paul Close, association chairman at the prison, said: "Management believes it can demand the full nine hours."

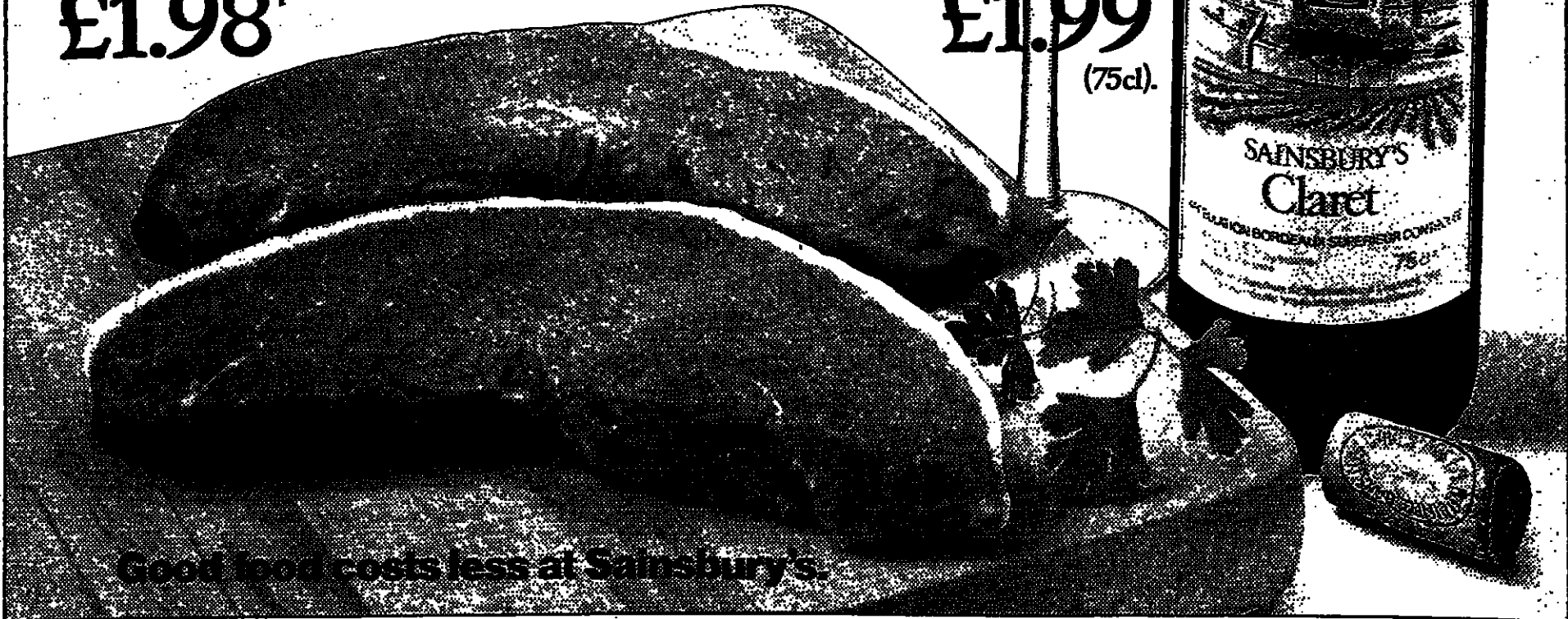
Miss Allen, on official leave, said: "I do not think I want to comment."

Nationally a ballot is likely this month to see whether terms offered by the Prison Department are acceptable.

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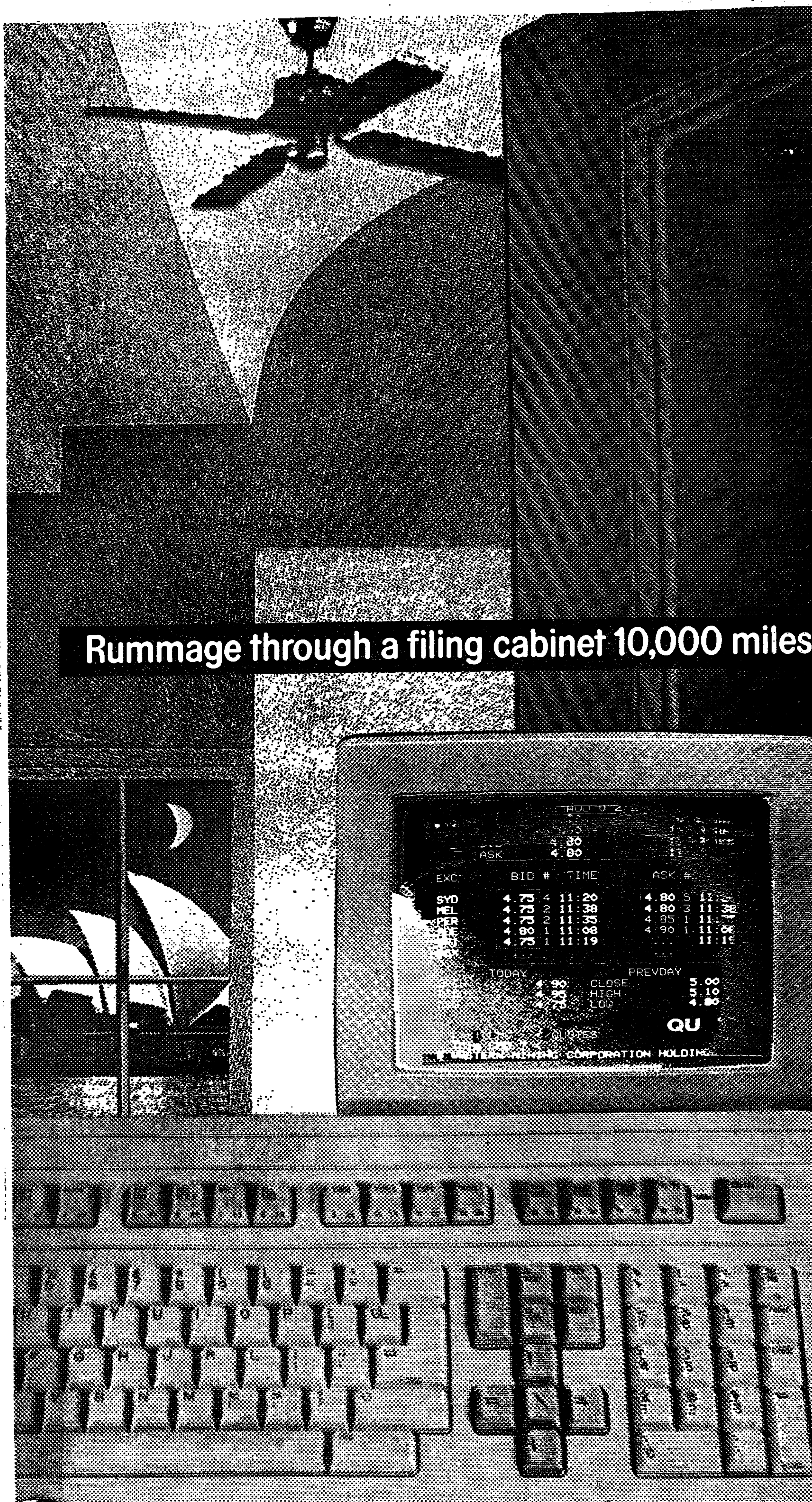
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WORLD ROUNDUP

# Contras pull out of ceasefire talks

San Jose — The Nicaraguan Contra rebels, weakened by the severing of US aid, have withdrawn temporarily from ceasefire negotiations with the Sandinista Government (Martha Honey writes).

The Contra leader, Señor Pedro Chamorro, right, said in Costa Rica that the rebels would not be attending talks scheduled to take place in Guatemala tomorrow. "We have been put into a weak negotiating position by the congressional vote," he said.

"We're not going to negotiate from a position of weakness, so we have suspended our participation for at least 15 days. He declined to say what might change in the next two weeks to strengthen his hand. It was hoped that a ceasefire date could have been agreed in the Guatemala talks.

## Bombing Closure trial test threat

Harare — Three more whites and a black South African were brought to Harare magistrates' court yesterday for proceedings related to the arrest of alleged South African-sponsored subversives (Jan Raath writes).

Mr Rory Maguire, from Bulawayo, appeared for confirmation of a statement made after his arrest when a car bomb destroyed an ANC residence in Bulawayo in January. The other men are expected to have their statements confirmed today. The process is to ensure the statements cannot later be rejected as inadmissible.

## Barre enters the fray

Paris — In a solemn, simple and short ceremony in Lyons yesterday Mr Raymond Barre declared himself a candidate for the forthcoming presidential elections (Susan MacDonald writes). But while his fellow right-wing candidate, the Prime Minister, M. Jacques Chirac, has swung into his campaign under the banner of "Jacques Chirac — courage, ardour, will", M. Barre spoke gravely yesterday of the need to end the present make-believe in French politics, for which he held both the socialist President, Mitterrand, and M. Chirac responsible.

## Sentenced Mudslide toll rises

Mogadishu (Reuters) — The Somali national security court has sentenced a former Vice-President and seven other men to death by firing squad for plotting to overthrow the Government in 1982, the official Somali News Agency said yesterday.

The condemned men include the former Vice-President, Brigadier-General Ismail Ali Abokor, and a former Foreign Minister, Mr Omar Artach Qalib. After a one-week trial, the court acquitted four other senior government and party officials of the same offence for lack of evidence.

## Hijacking charge

Bonn — Muhammad Hamadei was charged in Frankfurt yesterday with the hijacking of a TWA airliner in 1985 and the murder of an American passenger (John England writes). Mr Hamadei, aged 23, was arrested in January last year when wine bottles containing liquid explosive were found in his baggage at Frankfurt airport. Washington's request for his extradition was denied.

## Colombia's envoy seeking sympathy

By Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent

A cry not so much for help but for sympathy has been despatched to Britain by President Barco of Colombia, the most gravely threatened democracy of Latin America.

A personal envoy, Dr Alvaro Tirado, arrived yesterday to plead for understanding for the Government in Bogotá, which is threatened by terrorism on a vast scale financed by drugs barons.

His mission is viewed with sympathy in Whitehall, but plans for a meeting with a Foreign Office Minister had to be dropped because of timing problems.

Dr Tirado, who was appointed three months ago as President Barco's Human Rights Counsellor, has visited Spain, France and Belgium since the murder last month of

the Attorney-General, Señor Carlos-Maturo Hoyos.

He is to see officials of Amnesty International today and will deliver a letter from President Barco, which, he says, contains an open-door offer of co-operation.

Whitehall's view is that there have been serious violations, but that they should be seen in the context of a democracy struggling for survival. About 1,200 people died in political murders last year.

"There are only a few civilian governments in Latin America and they are not very strong, so if one were to fail it would threaten the others. That is why it is so important for other countries to understand what is happening to us," said Dr Tirado.

# Iowa relieved as political circus packs up

From Michael Binyan, Des Moines

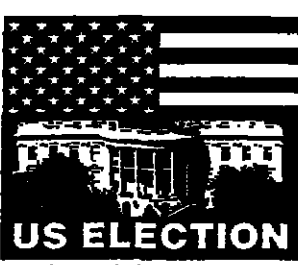
This afternoon about 4,000 reporters, cameramen, commentators and campaign workers will pack up their bags, files and equipment, and get out of Iowa by any available means of transport. The first round of the four-stage caucus process is over, and from now on the world will have no further interest in Iowa's political choice.

Most Iowans will breathe an enormous sigh of relief. They wanted to attract more national attention by going to the polls first, but instead created a political Frankenstein's monster.

The presidential campaign has been going on for the best part of a year. The 13 candidates have spent more than 900 days here, crisscrossing the state, tying up traffic, barging into people's parlours and farmyards. Voters have been cajoled and solicited by armies of campaign workers, bombarded with pamphlets, bewildered by a cacophony of campaign commercials.

The rest of America is also asking whether Iowa has not exerted a disproportionate influence. Candidates, the critics complain, have focused on farming and other local issues to the exclusion of all else. They have courted an ageing, almost exclusively white population of only 2.8 million and given them a virtual veto over the election, while California, with a population of 23 million, substantial minorities, important industry and concerns more typical of America, has been ignored.

Is this the right way to elect presidents? Most Americans think not. A recent poll found that an impressive 70 per cent would like to scrap the primary and caucus system and replace it with a single nation-



US ELECTION

al primary held in every state on the same day.

But experts say that would be disastrous. It would rule out any personal campaigning, leaving everything to television image-makers. It would make it impossible for a fresh contender to make a mark and get into the race. No would-be president would have to justify and explain face-to-face with the voters.

In one evening of voting Mr Lewis has seen all his organizing, canvassing, planning, cajoling and hand-shaking brought to nothing. Like hundreds of full-time workers who have been trying to fire up the candidates of the losers in this election, Mr Lewis has suddenly and brutally found that his world has changed.

He can take some comfort from blips of support for which he may have been responsible. He can look at the experience as an education: an intensive focus on the issues facing America, an insight into the realities of politics at base level. But now, aged 23,

In fact America has much for which to thank Iowa. The state has taken with great seriousness the political responsibility thrust upon it.

Ask Californians or New Yorkers who Mr Bruce Babbitt or Mr Pete Du Pont are, and few would know or care. Almost everyone here has an opinion. Iowans may look like the Archers; but they talk like *The World at One*.

Of course there have been moments of absurdity: the Rev Jesse Jackson milking a cow, or General Alexander Haig clutching a squealing piglet. Often in the closing stages of the campaign there were more reporters than Iowans at the town-centre rallies and staged walkabouts.

On Saturday Representative Richard Gephardt, hidden in a forest of cameras and boom microphones, had a conversation first in a Des Moines bakery and then in a Vietnam veterans' centre with the sole purpose, it seemed, of getting on television. "We got him saying something, I don't really know what it was, but we got him," one cameraman was overheard saying.

On the same day, Governor Michael Dukakis of Massachusetts did his walkabout in the company of Richard Gere, the actor. They stopped at selected houses for a chat, and as they moved on the astonished inhabitants were besieged by reporters wanting a complete replay of the conversation.

Belief in the candidate has kept all the campaign staff going, producing its own camaraderie. "It's a personal commitment — you keep going on 80 per cent enthusiasm, 10 per cent endurance and 10 per cent bubble-gum."

He was still making last-ditch efforts to drum up support before the vote. "Yeah, make sure the cars are there," he told a campaign worker calling in about a Du Pont rally. "Use American cars, and nothing flashy. Just your regular sedans." Image is everything.

Mr Lewis admits he learnt a great deal. He almost winces recalling early naivety when he began in June. "You learn plenty of tricks — plan 1, plan 2, plan 3 and so on." He now has skills that the other candidates could use, but insists that one campaign is enough. However he would not

rule out another future campaign altogether.

He clearly has convinced himself America needs the agenda. Mr Du Pont has insistently outlined social security reform, an end to agriculture subsidies, drugs prevention and more education.

Mr Lewis was never in a policy-making position. He never sat down and discussed issues with Mr Du Pont: that was for the campaign managers. He was one of the 33 foot soldiers in Iowa, the cogs in the wheels of American democracy.

It has not left him disillusioned. There was a certain suspension of disbelief by the end, when everyone told him Mr Du Pont could not win. But he, like all those other staffers, knows his political involvement looks good on a résumé. Now perhaps the PR firms will take him on.

But there has to be a winnowing process, a way of thinning the crowded field. And Iowa erected some steep hurdles for the candidates to leap over. They were not only confronted with predictable issues but were put through their paces with surprising thoroughness.

At a rally on Saturday Mr Gephardt addressed 300 pensioners in Ottumwa, a small town 100 miles from Des Moines. He gave his standard speech about the family farm, creating jobs and health care for the elderly. He was visibly surprised by the second question one old man asked: "What will you do to establish a homeland for the Palestinians?"

Iowa has the highest literacy

rate in the country and one of the sharpest local newspapers. The people are hard working, friendly, with much of the German and Scandinavian work ethic. They represent old-fashioned American values. The intimacy of the campaign has forced the candidates to answer questions from farmers, workers, teachers, housewives, pensioners and students. And in doing so the candidates have had to lay out their positions, ideas and personalities for the rest of the country to judge.

The questions have been of general concern — taxes, the deficit, foreign policy, parochial issues, the nitty-gritty of politics. There has been little tolerance of ignorance or flannel. Mr Dukakis once suggested that Iowa farmers could diversify by growing endives (chicory) instead of corn. Unimpressed, one farm organization commissioned a poll showing that 66 per cent of Americans had never heard of endives.

Candidates learn much as they campaign here. They are tested not only on experience, knowledge and the ability to learn, but on endurance, patience and stamina. Iowa does not determine who wins. But it performs the vital function of deciding who loses, and prepares the way for New Hampshire, which decides who remains in the race.

Even Iowans concede that this year, with no incumbent running and a crop of unknowns, things got out of hand. The caucuses, immensely frustrating to the media because they are not easily quantifiable, may not survive much longer. The whole process may collapse under its own weight. But most people here, candidates and analysts, agree that Iowa made a good job of its peculiar responsibility.

## Sudan seizure of trucks puts food aid at risk

By Paul Valley

A huge airlift of food due to begin today into the besieged city of Juba in southern Sudan has been thrown into confusion after the Sudanese Army commandeered 20 Oxfam lorries donated by Britain.

The 20 lorries cost the British Government £400,000. They were to transport Oxfam food aid flown in from Uganda and Khartoum to southern areas, where more than two million people are feared to be starving because of drought and war.

Yesterday the Sudanese Ambassador, Mr Sayed Ibrahim Mohammed Ali, was summoned to the Ministry for Overseas Development to receive a formal complaint from the Minister, Mr Chris Patten, who returned recently from Sudan. While there Mr Patten had announced an additional £25 million aid to the existing annual £20 million British aid programme.

Mr Patten said: "I told the Ambassador that the British taxpayer had been very friendly to Sudan and that this action was intolerable. We have also given 40 tonnes of food towards the airlift."

"Had this news broken on Friday, the days of Comic Relief, the consequences could have been disastrous." The lorries were taken on Thursday morning, apparently for a government counterattack on the town of Kapoeta which fell to the rebels of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army last week. Aid workers now fear that the Army's use of the vehicles, which are clearly marked with aid agency signs, will make all aid lorries in the region a target for the rebels.

The war in Sudan, between the largely Muslim Arab North and the Christian and animist African tribes in the south, has rumbled on for almost a generation but has escalated over the past 12 months. The Government suf-

fered a stinging defeat three months ago when the town of Karmuk fell into rebel hands. Military analysts say the fall of Kapoeta was a final humiliation.

The lorries were taken from the Juba depot of the Combined Agencies Relief Team (Cart), a consortium of which Oxfam is the prominent British member. More than 40,000 refugees are squatting in the besieged town.

Yesterday Mr John Magrath, an Oxfam spokesman said: "At 8am the local military commander arrived and said he was under orders to commandeer the trucks. Oxfam protested to the regional governor, Peter Cirillo, but he said it was a direct order from Khartoum."

Yesterday Cart workers, despite an earlier threat that they would cease work, decided to continue the relief operation using what transport remained.

Meanwhile Mr Michael Priestley, the United Nations' special representative in Ethiopia, said in London yesterday that 93 lorries have been destroyed by Ethiopian rebel attacks on food convoys during the current relief operation. "If the burning of trucks continues many thousands will die of starvation. That is as clear as daylight. It will happen in weeks rather than months."

Three trucks were destroyed in an attack last Friday, he said, and 17 carrying enough food to feed 176,000 people had been burnt by Eritrean rebels on January 15.

● KAMPALA: About 480 Sudanese Government troops who fled into Uganda last month after the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army attacked the town of Kapoeta were repatriated by air yesterday.

## 'Fireball' commuter jet crash kills 21



Police searching the wreckage of a commuter jet which crashed in a storm near Mülheim, West Germany, yesterday killing all 21 people on board. Witnesses said the plane was on fire before it crashed (AP reports). "There was a fireball in the air," said one. A police spokesman said wreckage was scattered over a wide area. Authorities said an earlier police report that a

passenger had been pulled alive from the wreckage was false. Federal flight authorities in Frankfurt said the twin-engined turboprop FA-4 Metroliner, belonging to the Nuremberg Flight Service, was on a scheduled flight from Hanover to Düsseldorf airport with 19 passengers and a crew of two. The airport is located near Mülheim, about 12 miles north of Düsseldorf. Snow and rain squalls with

gusty winds were moving through the region at the time but the plane did not fold ground control of any difficulties. "The aircraft just disappeared from our radar screens without warning," a spokesman said. It was West Germany's worst plane crash in 17 years, according to the Federal Aviation Administration. In September 1971, 21 people died when an airliner went down near Hamburg.

## Noriega accuses US of invasion plot

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The crisis in relations between Panama and the United States worsened abruptly yesterday with the startling accusation by General Manuel Noriega, Panama's *de facto* ruler, that the Reagan Administration is trying to force him to resign in retaliation for his refusal to co-operate in a plan to invade Nicaragua in 1985.

"Yes, they were going to hit Nicaragua," he claimed in a CBS television interview from Panama City. "They were going to invade Nicaragua, and the only reason they had not done it was because Panama was in the way."

Over the weekend Panama recalled its Ambassador to Washington for "urgent consultations". Two federal grand juries in Florida have indicted General Noriega on more than a dozen counts of drug trafficking and racketeering. The Reagan Administration has for weeks been urging him to resign and allow an elected government to assume the immense powers held by the military.

The State Department denied the general's allegations, saying that some of his statements were so outrageous that they were not worth commenting on.

General Noriega said that Rear-Admiral John Poindeux, then the National Security Adviser, asked him in a 1985 meeting for his co-operation in invading Nicaragua. He claimed that the admiral, who had supposedly said he was speaking President Reagan, had threatened economic and political retaliation if Panama did not help the Contras and did not stop encouraging a peaceful solution to Nicaragua's civil war.

Captain Moises Cortizo, who was said by CBS to have been present at the reported Noriega-Poindeux meeting, said: "They wanted Panama forces to go in with American forces, but we would go in first..." General Noriega said he turned down the proposal. CBS said lawyers for the National Security Council had declined to comment.

Panama has also recalled for consultation its delegates to the United Nations and the Organization of American States. All Panamanian military officers have been withdrawn from training and education programmes in the US, affecting perhaps six men.

## British UN man queries Gaza deaths

From Ian Marry, Jerusalem

Two teenage Palestinian boys were buried in the occupied Gaza Strip yesterday. Both, according to their families, died after being beaten to death by Israelis.

The family of one of the boys, Iyad Muhammad Aql, aged 17, said he was taken from his home by soldiers at around 4pm on Sunday, along with his cousin.

Mr Bernard Mills, the British director in Gaza of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency, said that the two boys were playing cards in the family shelter in el-Bureij camp when troops burst in. They beat both the boys and the sister of one of them in front of the family. Then the boys were bundled into a Jeep.

"They found one of them about six hours later, dead. It is a question of cause and effect. He was beaten in front of his family and then taken away by soldiers. The next thing he is found dead. Who is responsible? Somebody has to account for what happened."

Damascus (Reuters) — Mr Richard Murphy, the US envoy, left for Saudi Arabia yesterday after three days of intensive talks on US ideas failed to change Syria's stand on ways to achieve peace in the Middle East. He presented President Assad with proposals on limited self-rule for Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and talks on the status of the occupied territories. But officials said Syria repeated its rejection of all "unilateral and partial" solutions.

The other boy buried yesterday, Rami Abdul Rahin, aged 15, from Deir el-Balah camp, was caught up in a demonstration on Saturday. According to his family, he had gone out to buy vegetables and was hit over the head by either a soldier or a settler who was trying to restore order.

Doctors at Mokkassed Hospital in east Jerusalem, where the boy was taken unconscious suffering from convulsions, said he died of massive head injuries.

Mr Mills said that in Jabaliya camp there had been 42 people beaten on

Saturday, of whom 20, including a heavily pregnant woman, were still in hospital. At Beit Hanun village, he said, 20 people were beaten and needed hospital treatment.

"There has been a hell of a lot of beatings and a hell of a lot of break-ins," he said. "If they're going to start killing people by beating, they should shoot them instead. It is quicker and easier."

He said the funeral of the 17-year-old boy sparked a demonstration in the camp and two children were shot, including an 11-year-old girl, who was hit by a low-calibre bullet of the kind fired by Israeli Army snipers who are supposed to aim at the ringleaders of demonstrations. Mr Mills said angrily: "If the ringleader was 11, she must have had a gang of six-year-olds."

Meanwhile, with the death yesterday by gun shots of Abdul Basit Mahmoud Abdulbasit, aged 25, in the village of Kafi Kadam, near Nablus, the number of Palestinians killed in the two months since the current disturbances began has risen to more than 50.

There were no demonstrations in

the village where the shooting occurred, and the Army is investigating the possibility that it was the work of a civilian settler. It is also investigating the two cases of beatings, although military sources say the work is hampered by the fact that the bodies have already been buried, and they say they do not believe that the Army was responsible.

Elsewhere yesterday there were reports of demonstrations and stone-throwing incidents from dozens of places on the West Bank, with at least 12 people wounded by gunfire, and curfews imposed at one time or another in 13 localities.

The town of Nablus, the largest on the West Bank, remained under curfew for the tenth consecutive day, with residents telephoning their relatives to complain of growing food shortages.

In the village of Hableh, on the West Bank, the residents made political use of the fact that it was sealed off by troops. They promptly declared it a "liberated area", hoisted the Palestinian flag, and played nationalist songs over the mosque loudspeakers.

## EEC urges peace moves and deplores Israeli repression

From Richard Owen, Bonn

After unprecedented talks with King Hussein of Jordan, the EEC yesterday deplored "repressive" Israeli tactics in responding to disturbances on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip and urged a new momentum in the Middle East peace process, after recent moves by Jordan, Egypt and the US.

EEC foreign ministers, meeting under the chairmanship of West Germany, called for an international peace conference to resolve the Palestinian dispute once and for all. Chancellor Helmut Kohl said that an international peace conference was long overdue and that the European initiative would be discussed at the EEC summit meeting in Brussels on Thursday.

In their statement, the foreign

ministers expressed their "deep concern" over the conflict in the occupied territories, describing the status quo on the West Bank and Gaza as untenable. They also condemned "illegal" Jewish settlements in the occupied territories.

They deplored deeply "Israel's repressive measures" which they said were a violation of human rights.

Diplomats said that the EEC's aim was to "build a bridge" between the concept of an international peace conference, favoured by the Arab world as well as the EEC, and the US proposal for limited Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza.

But officials said that the EEC's latest stand would further anger Israel.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, said it gave no one pleasure, "especially friends of Israel like the United Kingdom", to deplore Israeli behaviour. But the EEC's words had been carefully weighed.

King Hussein told the foreign ministers of his anguish over events in the occupied territories. Events were at a critical juncture, which could mean the difference between moving firmly and determinedly toward a peace based on justice and human dignity, or loss of hope.

King Hussein said that there was now "a chance for those of us who have tried to achieve, in years past, a peace based on justice and human dignity, as opposed to the powers of darkness which threaten our entire region".

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## Vivid scars linger in Yugoslav hills

## Villagers claim massacre pictures taint Waldheim

From Robert Fisk, Jasenovac, Yugoslavia

Dr Kurt Waldheim may today still claim ignorance of the atrocities carried out around him in 1942 but anyone who visits Jasenovac might be forgiven a degree of scepticism. Jasenovac is not a name that comes to mind in the history of Nazi crime — not in the West, at least — but its individual acts of savagery might surpass Auschwitz.

Behind its barbed wire, alongside the graceful confluence of the Una and Sava rivers, Yugoslav women and children were killed in their thousands during the Second World War, men were beheaded with axes and thrown into the water with concrete tied to their waists. Girls were raped and mutilated by Croatian Ustasha militias. Altogether 700,000 people were murdered here, 70,000 of them Jews.

There are photographs to prove it all happened — only 22 miles down the innocent, winding road that led to the little village where Dr Waldheim, who has consistently maintained his ignorance of such things, was compiling his intelligence reports for German Army Group E in the summer of 1942.

Whatever the commission of historians tells the world today about the Austrian President's wartime past, it can scarcely gloss over the palpable evidence that anyone who worked or lived here during the war must have had, at least some knowledge of

what was happening in the area. Indeed, the local Yugoslav partisan veterans' committee told me yesterday that 2,000 men alone were shot by firing squad in Kostajnice, the very village in which Dr Waldheim worked in 1942.

Along the lanes that ghastly summer, men were hanged by the Ustasas on roadside wooden gallows; there are photographs of them at Jasenovac now, 12 corpses to a gallows. How could one travel the roads beneath the Kozara mountains in 1942 without noticing such barbarities?

The archives of the Jasenovac camp contain copies of a letter from a German diplomat in Zagreb — accredited to the puppet state of Croatia in February, 1942 to the Foreign Affairs Ministry in Berlin. Written two months before Dr Waldheim arrived in the area, it stated that the probable figure of dead at the camp was already 300,000.

A Lieutenant Arthur Hefer in the transport corps of the German Army — a similar post to that held by Dr Waldheim during the same period — is quoted as reporting during the summer of 1942 that Jasenovac was a camp "of the worst kind, equal to Dante's Inferno".

All the available evidence here suggests that Lieutenant Hefer's description of Jasenovac was accurate. The small museum at the camp — visited by tens of thousands of

Yugoslav and Soviet citizens every year but hardly ever by westerners — contains some of the most awful photographs to have emerged from the Second World War. One of them shows a gang of Ustasha militiamen beheading a young man — identified as Branko Juric — from the village of Gabovac. He can be seen in the picture, held to the ground by his hair, as a dark-haired and uniformed Ustasha militiaman with a serious face cuts at his neck with a saw. Another shows a youth with an axe severing his neck while his head is held to a tree stump. There are snapshots of beheaded men with cigarettes placed in their mouths, of prisoners tormented by their captors before execution, of a naked young woman with her heart cut out, of arm sheaths attached to knives, a German-made contraption produced by a factory in Solingen that allowed the Ustasas to cut the throats of captives with the least physical effort.

Archival testimonies of eyewitness survivors talk consistently of batches of women and children — mostly Serbian but including Jews and gypsies — massacred by trained Ustasha squads who slaughtered them with mallets and knives in 1941 and 1942. Eight thousand of the dead were children; photographs too terrible to describe showed dozens of babies shot by the Ustasas, who came under the direct command of German Army Group E.

The railway line which carried deportees from Kozara — not for humanitarian "resettlement" as Dr Waldheim claims he believed — ends today as it did then, between the camp and the Una river, into which thousands of the dead were routinely thrown. The partisan war against the Germans in the Kozara mountains in 1942 reaped a shocking price at Jasenovac.

Mrs Mira Zec, the official curator at Jasenovac, scoffs at the suggestion that Dr Waldheim did not know the business upon which his army and their allies were engaged. "It's a pity that it took so long to get this discussed," she says. "What was going on here was definitely known in the area. It was certainly known in Kostajnice. The camp was run by Ustasas, but there were constant contacts with the Germans."

Many of the camp inmates were sent here through a transit station at Kostajnice itself — photographs exist here of hundreds of civilians lining up behind barbed wire in the village awaiting transport to Jasenovac. The German headquarters, where Dr Waldheim sometimes worked, was in the hotel and the local school which still stands on the village's main street beside the river bridge. Almost every village between Kostajnice and Banja Luka — where Dr Waldheim's army group was based in 1942 — contains a war memorial to the hundreds of civilians murdered there.

## Eggar pledges support for Mujahidin



Mr Timothy Eggar, Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign Office, meeting Afghan refugees at their camp in Tansargara, north-western Pakistan. He told them that Britain must support the Afghan rebels until the last Soviet soldier leaves their country (Reuters reports). Mr Eggar, whose parliamentary responsibilities include combating the drugs menace, yesterday set fire to a tonne of cannabis

resin, worth £3.4 million at British street prices, which was found hidden in a lorry at Kohat in September 1985. He touched off a petrol-soaked bonfire of high-quality "Pakistani black" in Peshawar, capital of North West Frontier Province, outside a customs warehouse where confiscated drugs are stored until the traffickers have been sentenced. He also inspected a haul of 440 lb of heroin, worth £21.7 million in

London, also being held in the warehouse. "I've never held £120,000 in my hand before," he said, picking up a 2 lb packet of heroin wrapped in plastic. Mr Eggar on a five-day visit to Pakistan, which is traditionally one of the main sources of heroin and cannabis smuggled to Britain. On Sunday he made a trip by helicopter to the remote Dir valley to inspect fields where the opium poppies are grown.

## Kim Young Sam steps down as party chief ahead of poll

From Gavin Bell, Seoul

Mr Kim Young Sam surprised friends and foes alike yesterday by announcing that he was resigning as President of the Reunification Democratic Party, ostensibly to renounce the opposition before parliamentary elections expected to be held next month.

Addressing a hastily-convened press conference, he said he would remain a simple party member, devoted to forming a united front against the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

In an apparent reference to Mr Kim Dae Jung, his main opposition rival, he added: "I earnestly appeal to all politicians to transcend partisan interests and personal ambitions to achieve unification of the opposition camp."

The other Mr Kim promptly called an executive meeting of his Party for Peace and Democracy to study what his spokesman termed the "true intent" of the erstwhile Reunification party leader's move.

Intense rivalry between the two Kims was a significant factor in their defeat in the country's first direct presidential election for 16 years, in December.

Given the abiding mutual suspicion and hostility between their respective camps, it seems unlikely that Mr Kim Young Sam's manoeuvre will effect a genuine reconciliation.

The two sides have failed during three weeks of debate to agree on a revision of the manifesto, unfair electoral law, despite requests by the government party to submit a unified draft.

Mr Roh Tae Woo, the President-elect and Justice party leader, may not be unduly concerned about the delay, since it has magnified



Mr Kim Young Sam making his announcement yesterday.

the opposition split in the eyes of the electorate.

Whether Mr Kim Young Sam's sudden move will break the deadlock remains to be seen.

Analysts believe it may be an attempt to press Mr Kim Dae Jung into taking a similar step, in the hope that the opposition might somehow coalesce in time to win the general election, and thereby allow Mr Kim Young Sam to rise again as leader of the majority group.

Mr Kim Dae Jung has already taken a tentative step in this direction by forming a "collective leadership" in his party.

The future direction of the Reunification party is equally unclear under the leadership of Mr Kim Myoung Yun, once a vice-president, who has nothing like the high profile of Mr Kim Young Sam.

Thus while the tactical retreat of the rival Kims may enhance unity prospects, it has also deprived the opposition of a charismatic leader for the battle ahead. Rather than bringing together the conflicting currents, Mr Kim Young Sam's resignation may serve only to muddy the waters.

## Senior ally walks out on Hawke

From Our Correspondent Sydney

Still reeling from a surprise by-election defeat in Adelaide, Mr Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister of Australia, and his Australian Labor Party were dealt another blow yesterday when Mr Mick Young, one of the country's most powerful politicians, resigned from the Cabinet.

Mr Young, aged 51, resigned as Minister for Immigration, Local Government and Ethnic Affairs just days after he was apparently cleared of involvement in an earlier election scandal for failure to disclose a \$10,000 (\$4,000) campaign donation.

In a resignation statement to Mr Hawke he said there was no hidden reason for his decision, but he blamed last week's Australian press coverage of his role in the donation controversy as being "journalistic overkill".

Mr Hawke, suddenly facing the biggest crisis in his third term of office as Prime Minister, accused political commentators of "mud-slinging and of crucifying" Mr Young, who was in the running to become his deputy. He said: "It is one of the tragedies of public life that exonerations do not receive the headlines of accusation."

For several hours during the night Mr Hawke pleaded with Mr Young to change his mind. For two decades Mr Young has been Labor's chief parliamentary tactician and election mastermind. The former sheep-shearer has held every important post in government and is unlikely to stay on now as Labor Party president.

It is the third time in five years that he has resigned amid controversy. In 1982 he resigned after leaking information about a Soviet agent's expulsion and again in the "Paddock Bear affair" involving a false customs declaration. This time, however, his departure seems more permanent.

Miners strike: A 48-hour strike by Australia's 28,000 coalminers over working conditions enters its second day today.

## Afghan peace is nearer despite rebel mistrust

By Edward Gorman

Prospects for a settlement in Afghanistan this year have been given a significant boost after intervention by President Zia of Pakistan. It secured the first direct talks between the UN special negotiator on Afghanistan, Señor Diego Cordóvez, and the leader of the seven-party Mujahidin alliance, Maulvi Yunis Khalis.

Señor Cordóvez, who has been shuttling between Kabul and Islamabad in preparation for the next round of peace talks expected in Geneva this month, returned to Kabul yesterday a few hours before the Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, announced that Soviet troops could begin leaving Afghanistan on May 15.

Señor Cordóvez met Maulvi Khalis and other resistance leaders in Peshawar on Sunday. Afterwards he spoke of a significant change of attitude on the part of all groupings in the conflict towards securing a comprehensive settlement of the eight-year-old war.

Resistance leaders were less optimistic, telling Señor Cordóvez they could still see no sign in Afghanistan that the Russians have ever seriously considered withdrawal.

Maulvi Khalis restated his long-held view that the resistance is not prepared to become involved or lend its support to the Geneva peace process until it is directly represented in negotiations with the Soviet Union.

He emphasized that he had agreed to meet Señor Cordóvez only because President Zia had expressly asked him to do so, and that he would meet him again only if those conditions were met.

But diplomatic observers in Islamabad believe that the talks could strengthen Señor Cordóvez's hand significantly. "Only a couple of weeks ago Khalis was saying he would have nothing to do with Cordóvez or Geneva. The Mujahidin have always considered themselves the principal party on one side of the dispute and the Russians on the other, with everyone else more or less irrelevant. So it is progress just to have them talking."

While most observers remain cautious about the chances of a Soviet withdrawal this year, they believe that Señor Cordóvez — with President Zia's backing — may be able now to meet Mujahidin leaders on a regular basis and that that could improve greatly prospects for an agreement between Kabul and Islamabad on the key issue of the nature of an interim government during a phased withdrawal of Soviet troops.

It is becoming increasingly obvious that Señor Cordóvez's efforts to secure an agreement on this issue are being hampered by the growing split between Moscow and Kabul on what would be acceptable.

President Najibullah insists that the ruling People's Democratic Party should dominate any future government, yet last week the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, said that the Soviet Union would be prepared to accept even a hard-line Islamic fundamentalist regime during a withdrawal.

In Washington there is growing scepticism among analysts that the Soviet Union will honour its commitment to withdraw this year.

United States wished, but to include Libya in the dream of a united Maghreb.

"Isolate him and he is likely to conclude a pact with the Devil," the Algerian President said, thinking of the danger if the Soviet Union enlarged its influence in the region.

President Benjedid feels that getting Libya to sign the 1983 non-aggression pact between Algeria, Tunisia and Mauritania would freeze Colonel Gaddafi's support for terrorism elsewhere.

Tunisia is known to be less keen on Libya's joining the non-aggression pact while there is still a danger that the Colonel might not respect the rules.

Tunisia does not want Morocco to be left out of these

first steps towards unity in the Maghreb. The Algerians say Morocco is willing to catch the Maghreb train once it is moving, but that there can be no question of Morocco being included until the conflict in the western Sahara is resolved.

A short-lived union with Libya three years ago was engineered by King Hassan of Morocco to stop Libyan support for the Polisario fighting for independence in the western Sahara.

Algeria, which supports the Polisario, arranged a weekend meeting between Colonel Gaddafi and the Polisario leader, Mr Mohamed Abdelaziz, and that will raise fears in Morocco that Colonel Gaddafi might once again support the Polisario cause.

Colonel Gaddafi is on the move in North Africa in an effort to improve relations with his Western neighbours. He paid a two-day visit to neighbouring Tunisia to meet the new head of state, President Zine ben Ali, at the end of last week. Then he visited President Benjedid in Algiers at the weekend, and he was back in Tunisia yesterday for further talks between all three leaders.

The Colonel's trip is the result of manoeuvring, essentially by Algeria, to draw Libya back into the North African fold. In an interview with *The Washington Post* last Sunday, President Benjedid reiterated that the way to neutralize Colonel Gaddafi was not to isolate him, as the

## New party planned in Malaysia

Kuala Lumpur (Reuters)

Tunku Abdul Rahman, Malaysia's first Prime Minister, announced yesterday that he intended to set up a new Malay party. The move came four days after the ruling Umno party was declared illegal.

Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, the Prime Minister, said after the High Court ruling that his position was not affected.

The Tunku, as the country's revered elder statesman is popularly known, yesterday accused the leaders of Umno of destroying the party.

## Eight killed in Natal fighting

Johannesburg — Eight more people have been murdered in the violence between rival blacks in Natal province, mostly in the Pietmaritzburg area (Ray Kennedy writes).

The victims included a man of 90 and a girl aged four. Two women had their throats cut by a mob which set a hut ablaze in Edendale township.

## Campaign ban

Dhaka — Six more people were killed in the run-up to local government elections in Bangladesh tomorrow as the authorities imposed a ban on campaigning to curb further violence.

## Cut-out cops

Copenhagen (Reuters) — Danish police say that speed offences have dropped by a third since they started placing cardboard cut-out policemen beside some roads.

## Nile group

Aswan, Egypt (Reuters) — Four countries on the river Nile — Egypt, Sudan, Uganda and Zaïre — have agreed to set up an international committee to advise them on how to use the waters to combat drought.

## Shamir visit

Rome (AP) — Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Prime Minister of Israel, will visit Italy on February 15 and 16.

## Strike ends

Stockholm — A three-week strike and lock-out of an estimated 80,000 workers in Swedish manufacturing industry ended when unions accepted a 1.9 per cent pay increase.

## Warsaw talks

Warsaw (AP) — Mr Milos Jakes, the Czechoslovak Communist Party leader, met General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, after arriving here on a one-day "friendly working visit".

## Police hunt

Madrid — Spanish police are investigating the disappearance of Mr Vágar Hoelgaard, a retired Danish ambassador, from his home near Marbella on the Costa del Sol. The family alerted the police five days ago.

## Rebel attack

Mombasa, Mozambique (AP) — Seventeen people were killed and 32 were injured in a guerrilla attack on the town of Mombasa between the capital and the South African border.

## Aquino accused over rights

From Humphrey Hawksley, Manila

A new Philippines human rights group, the National Movement for Civil Liberties, yesterday accused President Aquino of having allowed human rights violations to go on unchecked in her attempt to defeat the communist insurgency.

But the movement, a coalition of about 100 organizations, which was holding its founding congress in Manila, is unlikely to have any impact on the Government's new hard-line policy; the authorities have already branded many of its organizers as communist sympathizers.

It has, however, highlighted deep divisions within the Catholic Church, with many senior churchmen condemning the Archbishop of Manila,

Cardinal Sin, for his statements last week that human rights groups had been infiltrated by communist insurgents.

A Catholic group, the Promotion of Church People's Rights, published an open letter to the Cardinal at the congress, saying it was "gravely disturbed" by his statements. "We are concerned about the dangers your utterances have created for church people and Christians... who, unlike you, have not turned a blind eye to human rights violations under any dispensation," it said.

The opening speakers at the congress accused Mr Aquino of moving towards "militarism and fascism", and said they were particularly con-

cerned about the creation of civilian vigilante groups.

In a radio broadcast yesterday Mrs Aquino continued her appeals for the public to become involved in the anti-insurgency campaign by asking citizens to help the troops track down urban guerrillas. "Bell test. Troops supported by warships and helicopters started a security operation yesterday in the southern-most Philippines island province of Tawi Tawi as people went to the polls to elect local officials."

Voting throughout most of the country went ahead last month, but was postponed on Tawi Tawi, and in 10 other provinces, because the military said it did not have enough troops to guard voters.

## Bukharin's widow vows to recover his full party status

From Christopher Walker Moscow

Mrs Anna Mikhailovna, the widow of the original Bolshevik, Nikolai Bukharin, vowed yesterday that she would continue her lifelong struggle for his full rehabilitation into the Communist Party after the decision of the Soviet Supreme Court to condemn him for the alleged crimes which led to his execution under Stalin in 1938.

An articulate, bespectacled woman of 64, whose single-minded campaign has caught the imagination of intellectuals throughout the Soviet Union, Mrs Mikhailovna told *The Times* in an exclusive interview: "Of course I am happy with what has happened so far, but I am not satisfied. I am now intent on securing my husband's full rehabilitation to party ranks. That is what he always wanted."

Speaking at her Moscow home, which has been besieged by telephone calls from well-wishers since Friday's announcement of the Kremlin decision, she added: "At present I am confident that the full political rehabilitation will take

place as a logical second step. But if for some reason it does not, then I intend to approach the Central Committee of the party once more on my husband's behalf."

In 1937, a few days before Bukharin's arrest, his wife memorized word-for-word a letter which he dictated demanding his future pardon from the party which he joined in 1906 and of which he was

party leadership' and asked me to fight for his acquittal," she told the present Kremlin leader. "(Bukharin said) 'Swear to you will do it. Swear! Swear!' And I swore. Breaking this oath would have gone against my conscience."

A senior Western diplomat said last night that political rehabilitation could take place only at a full meeting of the party's ruling Central Committee, such as that due later this month, or at the 19th all-union conference scheduled for June, the first of its kind since 1941. The conference will coincide with the centenary of Bukharin's death and pressure for his formal return to the fold will be strong.

Strong evidence is already emerging that the judicial rehabilitation in itself met with much internal opposition in the party, indicating that Bukharin's widow has a strong fight on her hands.

"Many of the old guard see the fight against Bukharin's total rehabilitation as a symbol of their resistance to Gorbachev's reforms," one Soviet official explained.

Mr Gennady Gerasimov, the Kremlin's chief spokesman, hinted at the wrangling taking place inside the party and behind the firmly-closed doors of its Politburo commission on rehabilitation (no details of whose membership are available) when he made clear that political rehabilitation had not yet taken place.

"As to Bukharin's ideas, they are being discussed," Mr Gerasimov told journalists. "Whether they were right or wrong was not considered by the commission."

Bukharin was bitterly opposed to Stalin's forced collectivization of agriculture, in which millions perished, and there have been recent signs that the present leadership, including Mr Gorbachev, is not prepared to back his ideas to the full. "He may be long dead, but his party status is very much a live issue," one Western observer said.

Supporters of Bukharin note that as far back as December 1962 Mrs Mikhailovna's tireless endeavours to clear her husband's name secured a statement from a Kremlin

spokesman dismissing the criminal charges against him as untrue; but her persistent attempts to secure subsequent political rehabilitation were too controversial and fell on deaf ears.

Yesterday the widow — who spent nearly 20 years in prison camp and exile as a "wife of an enemy of the people" after her husband was shot — explained that

he would have been a strong supporter of Mr Gorbachev's economic and social reforms had he lived.

"Bukharin was always in favour of the greater democratization of Soviet society," she said of the man who was regarded as Stalin's main political enemy in the late 1920s and early 1930s. "He was also in favour of more freedom inside the Communist system. There can be no doubt that he would have greatly welcomed the two policies

of glasnost and perestroika had he been able to be here now."

Her confident view confirmed the belief of Kremlin-watchers that Mr Gorbachev was anxious to secure Bukharin's rehabilitation in order to add legitimacy to his own efforts to change society away from strict Stalinist norms.

Mrs Mikhailovna is able to remain such a spirited and eloquent witness to events political for Communist Party history because she was a young (and by all contemporary accounts, a strikingly beautiful) woman in her early twenties when she became Bukharin's second wife in 1934, when he was 46.

She was the daughter of a professional revolutionary, Iurii Lavin (who is buried at the Kremlin Wall), who was a close friend of Bukharin and widely regarded as a brilliant Marxist theoretician. Although his future as a purge victim was already on the cards, her father advised: "It would be more interesting to live with N.I. (Bukharin) for 10 years than a whole lifetime with anyone else."

صكتا من الاميل



# Stalker who became the prey

The former deputy chief constable of Manchester is a man more used to asking questions than answering them; even after four years of the Stalker Affair he still has a slightly hunted look.

Yesterday he published his own story and told Peter Davenport of the smear campaign against him

**J**ohn Stalker wanted it to be absolutely clear, he was not making any threats, but if it was decided to prosecute him under the Official Secrets Act for the disclosures in his new book, then he was more than ready to stand up in a court and defend himself.

"I don't want anyone to think that I am saying, 'Prosecute me at your peril'. But you don't embark on something like this lightly, and I don't believe prosecution is justified or necessary."

"But if they decided to prosecute, then my view is that there is much more I would have to say: things I couldn't put in the book, things I would have to say in defending myself."

For a government still smarting from its marathon of litigation to try to prevent the publication of Peter Wright's *Spycatcher*, the appearance of a further legal case, this time with the stable door of the publishing house already wide open and the first run of 40,000 copies galloping out, must surely be an unedifying prospect.

If nothing else, the controversy that has swirled around the former deputy chief constable of Greater Manchester these past four years has turned John Stalker into a formidable opponent, tenacious in his determination to present the truth, as he sees it, of an exceptionally murky affair.

It may have been intended that he be sacrificed on the twin altars of political expediency and official secrecy, but he was never going to allow himself to be led quietly to the slaughter. Any thought to the contrary was a further miscalculation in a catalogue of errors that

has turned a series of controversial but possibly containable events in Northern Ireland into an affair of international significance that simply refuses to go away.

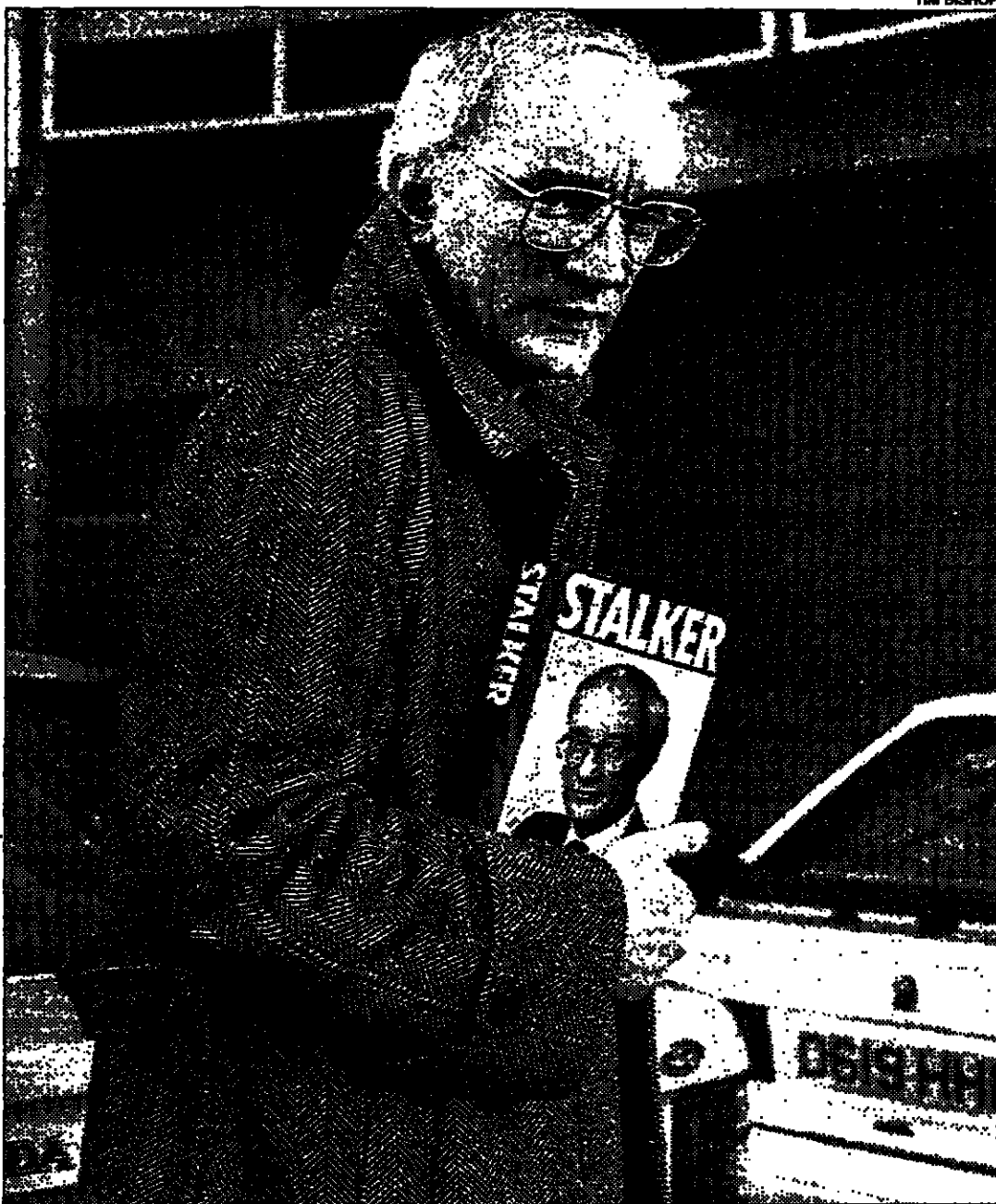
Yesterday Stalker was in London for the launch of his autobiography. In an interview with *The Times*, he admitted that he was now seen as a gun pointed at the head of the government, a fact he deeply regretted.

"I was just a policeman doing a job that I thought I was expected to do. I have suddenly become some sort of stick with which to beat the government, a kind of knight on a white charger. I am not comfortable with that, I don't want to be any of those things."

"Having a name like Stalker doesn't help. It wouldn't have been the same if I had been called Thompson or Smith, but Stalker is a name that will be remembered as synonymous with a certain course of action. It will be dragged out like *Watergate*."

The facts that form the skeleton of Stalker's recent history are well enough known: his removal, on what he regards as the flimsiest of disciplinary complaints, from an investigation into an alleged shoot-to-kill policy operated by special squads within the Royal Ulster Constabulary against suspected members of the IRA. His removal came, he believes, as he was on the verge of exposing the extent of MI5 involvement — despite obstacles and delaying tactics placed in his path by senior RUC officers, including the chief constable, Sir John Hermon.

But it was the public ordeal of Stalker and his family that turned the affair into a *cause célèbre*, besieged as they were by the media



A policeman's lot: John Stalker, the intended sacrificial victim, is now intent on becoming Mr Anonymous

at their Cheshire smallholding, clinging steadfastly to their faith and belief in each other.

Following the complaints, Stalker was at first sent on extended leave and then suspended and told he would never resume the Northern Ireland inquiry. The investigation into his personal conduct was begun. In the end it boiled down to ques-

tions about private friendships and allegations of mis-use of police vehicles, none of which was enough to persuade his police committee not to re-instate him.

Stalker had complained of being smeared — a process, he says, that was being renewed by allegations yesterday from the former Labour Home Secretary Merlyn Rees that he had been suspended because of

suspensions that a friend had IRA connections.

The book, says Stalker, is not a bitter document; it is a purging of himself. "There have been two other books on the Stalker Affair, I wanted to present the facts from the point of view of John Stalker."

There are few new revelations in its 288 pages; it is the eloquence of

its personal detail that makes it such a powerful document.

Of the allegations of a shoot-to-kill policy after the deaths of six unarmed men, five of them suspected IRA terrorists, in Northern Ireland during a six-week period in 1982, he says: "There is nothing wrong with a shoot-to-kill policy, providing it is to shoot to kill people who are armed and shooting at you. But when they are not armed and cover-ups occur afterwards, that is banana-republic behaviour."

"I never did find evidence of a shoot-to-kill policy, as such. There was no written instruction, nothing pinned up on a noticeboard. But there was a clear understanding on the part of the men whose job it was to pull the trigger that that was what was expected of them."

The tragedy is that the Stalker Affair is doing more long-term damage than the controversy over the killings themselves. If the subject had been tackled head-on in 1985, it could have been dealt with. Even if there was something on that MI5 tape, then it would have been over and out of the way by now.

"Even had it been murder, it would have been before Enniskillen. Enniskillen would have balanced it up and we would have started with a clean sheet. Instead, it is working in the IRA's favour and against the RUC."

**I**n his interim report, Stalker had recommended the prosecution of 11 RUC officers for their part in the incidents which he was investigating, yet he does not argue with the decision of the Attorney-General not to prosecute. Sir Patrick Mayhew told the Commons that although there was evidence of perversion of justice, no action would be taken in the interests of national security.

The time for prosecution, Stalker believes, has passed and bringing action now against relatively junior officers was like throwing them to the wolves when others, more senior, would escape.

A decision to take him off the Northern Ireland inquiry, he believes, was taken at the highest level, possibly with Cabinet approval. He was close to exposing sensitive matters at a time when the discussions on the Anglo-Irish Agreement were at a delicate stage and the RUC was facing a long,

**On his role:**  
"I was just a policeman doing a job that I thought I was expected to do. I have become a stick with which to beat the government"

hot summer of Loyalist demonstrations

"I have purposely not used the word conspiracy throughout all this," Stalker says. "But it should not surprise us. A state has to defend itself. If the choice facing the authorities was between sacrificing me or losing their grip in Northern Ireland, then there was no choice. If I had been there in their position, then I might well have done the same thing."

He professes no surprise that the decision to stop him was reached, only amazement at the bungling, amateurish, ham-fisted way in which the subsequent search for a reason to justify the action was taken. He says Sir John Hermon was wrong and short-sighted in his action, yet he understands his reasoning.

The lessons of his story are, he says, profound for government, public and the police. "The police of this country are going to be very circumspect in the future about volunteering for investigations such as this. There is no obligation on them, there is no power to make an officer undertake such an inquiry and I can't think of any senior policeman who would take on such a task now. And that has to be bad news."

"Politically this thing will rumble on and on, and it need never have done so."

His last thought, before stepping out into the street and heading off for another promotional interview: "I want to put Northern Ireland behind me now. I would hope to melt into the background and become what I want to be, Mr Anonymous again."

It is a forlorn hope. Turning up his collar against the stiff wind as he walked up the Strand, John Stalker retained the slightly hunted look of someone who was more comfortable asking the questions than answering them.

## Just cause for an angry man

George Brock

**STALKER**  
By John Stalker  
Harper, £12.95

By now, John Stalker has accumulated a large number of enemies. The principal problem they face is the infuriating reasonableness of their opponent.

It is extremely hard, for example, to portray as an embittered and paranoid failure the man who concludes his book with this sentence: "To be absolutely blunt, this case is now, in November 1987, quite stale, and it could reasonably be argued that because of the passage of time and the diminishing quality of the evidence, the public interest does not now demand prosecutions."

Stalker, of course, does not think such a result would be right, but such is his capacity to think his way into the other fellow's point of view that he accurately predicted how things would turn out — at least in the mind of the Attorney-General. Sweet charity is not the tone throughout.

there is a great deal of raw anger beneath the plain, spare policeman's prose.

This anger has been one of the charges laid at Stalker's door: he is accused of having his previously sound judgement warped by the pressures of Northern Ireland and by the frustrations of his inquiry. He could no longer, say his mostly anonymous detractors, see the wood (the need to maintain the morale and efficiency of the Royal Ulster Constabulary) for the trees (the deaths of some terrorist suspects at the hands of policemen).

Two further charges have been laid: indignation and naivety. Was he just an im-

ment abroad in what one of his opponents, Sir John Hermon of the RUC, rightly described as a "jungle"?

On the detail of what he reveals about RUC operations, the book is general and, in fact, rather discreet. For what little is known about the use of informers, the reader would be better advised to read Peter Taylor's *Stalker: The Search for the Truth* (Faber £4.95). The events in Northern Ireland make up only half of the book's length.

The whole text is also a convincing defence against the charge of innocence. Stalker is surprisingly understanding about the pressures on the RUC and the background against which the shootings which he investigated happened. But while he is understanding, he is not forgiving about the conspiracies to pervert the course of justice.

Has the experience of having his world turned upside

down made him turn common sense upside down? I think not. He believed, on the basis of what he had managed to discover, that the safeguards which exist to contain police misbehaviour were being abused and should be enforced; evidence of criminal activity by policemen should be tried in court. When all is said and done they were not very sensational conclusions.

It was for his straightforward detective skills and his membership of the senior officer elite that he was chosen to inquire in the first place. He was encouraged to dig and was only stopped when he turned out to be too good at it.

Stalker is not angry at the policemen he investigated; his wrath is reserved for the men — particularly Chief Constable James Anderson — who removed him from the inquiry and set in train events which ended the only career he knew.

### NEW WORDS FOR OLD

Philip Howard

known as the Rivers and Harbours Bill.

This bill is managed by federal not state machinery. It contains funds for dozens of projects in every state of the Union. And, accordingly, it is the hardest to cut item by item. A former Democratic Senator, expert in the greasy business, writes: "As groups win their battle for special expenditure, they lose the more important war for general economy. They are like drunkards who shoot

for temperance in the intervals between cocktails." President Reagan denounced dozens of last minute pork-barrel amendments slipped into the \$600 billion spending bill without time for debate. These provided for items such as research into cranberries and blueberries, and subsidies for sunflowers.

American history has behind the metaphor. Fat hogs were developed as cheap food for slaves, struggling homesteaders and the urban working class. Pork was salted and kept in barrels through the winter. *The Farmer's Almanac* of Boston in 1801 illustrated the practice: "Better spare at the brine, than at the bottom is an old proverb, and should teach us to mind our pork and cider barrels."

Salt pork used to be distributed periodically to the slaves out of huge barrels. A commentator described how the phrase became a metaphor: "Obnoxious the eagerness of the slaves would result in a rush upon the pork barrel, in which each would strive to grab as much as possible for himself."

"Members of Congress in the stampede to get their local appropriation riding into the omnibus Rivers and Harbours Bill behaved so much like Negro slaves rushing the pork barrel, that these bills were facetiously styled pork barrel bills and the system which originated them has thus be-

come known as the pork-barrel system."

The term was popularized by a dire short story called "The Children of the Public" published in 1863, and containing a hog-fish of a mixed metaphor: "We find that those who work honestly, and only seek a man's fair average of life, or a woman's, get that average. And thus we find that when an extraordinary contingency arises in life, we have only to go to our pork barrel and the fish rises to our hook or spear."

Of course we don't have pork-barrel politics in the United Kingdom. We have it on the authority of the former Prime Minister, Lord Wilson of Rievaulx, in *The Guardian*: "In Westminster, the Government has complete control over expenditure. Thus pork barrel expenditure is ruled out."

Oh yeah? I have examples of *The Economist* denouncing a Tory government for treating nationalized industries as enemies while opening up a pork barrel for private firms; and denouncing a Labour Prime Minister for regional pork-barrelling by promising to build two aluminium smelters, using subsidized electricity, in development areas.

Politicians sucking up to greedy constituents are part of the political process in all democracies, not just the United States. We all pork-barrel.

The pork barrel is related to log-rolling. But then, that is another charming settlers' metaphor from the sticks. Best Beloved, which there is no room to go into now.

### CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 1484

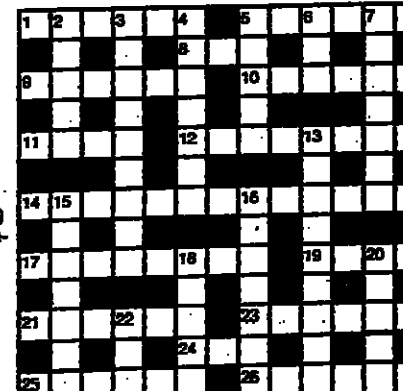
- ACROSS**
- 1 Priest (6)
  - 5 Rebellions (6)
  - 8 Bear (3)
  - 9 Boat builder's frame (6)
  - 10 Sheep's pigs' lungs (6)
  - 11 Judge, consider (4)
  - 12 Historic (8)
  - 14 Small food cakes (13)
  - 17 Ship's bottom crustacean (8)
  - 19 Tense (4)
  - 21 Hired assassin (3,3)
  - 23 Put up (6)
  - 24 Belonging to it (3)
  - 25 Lacking oxygen (6)
  - 26 Come to rest (5)

#### DOWN

- 2 Cubic decimetre (5)
- 3 Cantaloupe (4,5)
- 4 Abandoned 4-3
- 5 Contradict (5)
- 6 Pilot's record (3)
- 7 Ancient Anatolian (7)
- 13 Apportionment (9)
- 15 Sweet Vennet (7)
- 16 Ineffective, weak (7)
- 18 Believer in the worst (3)
- 20 Before (5)
- 22 Combine (3)

#### SOLUTION TO NO 1483

- ACROSS:** 1 Search 5 Play 8 Pulse 9 Gnuviale 11 Tontology 13 Vile 15 Facsimile 18 Head 19 Special 22 Prisoner 23 Class 24 Deny 25 Lime



#### DOWN

- 2 Cubic decimetre (5)
- 3 Cantaloupe (4,5)
- 4 Abandoned 4-3
- 5 Contradict (5)
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- 7 Ancient Anatolian (7)
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#### SOLUTION TO NO 1483

- ACROSS:** 1 Search 5 Play 8 Pulse 9 Gnuviale 11 Tontology 13 Vile 15 Facsimile 18 Head 19 Special 22 Prisoner 23 Class 24 Deny 25 Lime

- DOWN:** 2 Cubic 3 Ruse 4 High Gainkill 5 Pine 6 Avonize 7 Suite 8 Fawn 12 Jack 14 Dice 15 Fustive 16 Chef 17 Smash 20 Lunge 21 Obey 23 Con

# Valentine

Send your love in *The Times*

## 481 4000

### TIMES CLASSIFIED



# Taking chichi out of chic

Karl Lagerfeld's new KL line will make his polished style more accessible and, he hopes, banish the just-back-from-Marbella look

The pair of scissors wielded by Karl Lagerfeld, American assistant, Eric Wright, was working at top speed. Shoulder pads had to be removed from the shawl-collared coat (too bulky for the narrowing Lagerfeld line) before the photograph could be taken. Trailing a television crew in his wake, firing instructions, Lagerfeld allowed himself a brief pause for reflection on the history-making lower-priced KL collection he had just unveiled in Düsseldorf. "These clothes represent the reality of everyday life," Lagerfeld says. "You can see that there is no chichi about them. But all the design elements are there, not?"

KL by Karl Lagerfeld is the label on the long-awaited collection that finally brings together a fashion genius, German-born but whose name and home have been made in Paris, and the polished mass-production that is Germany's single significant contribution to fashion. The launch of the new Lagerfeld label at the start of IGEDO, Düsseldorf's fashion trade fair, celebrated the alliance of Klaus Steilmann, entrepreneur and founder of Europe's largest fashion manufacturing empire with an annual turnover of £400 million, with Lagerfeld — the designer with that extra measure of creative talent and energy which is on tap to Chanel in Paris, Fendi in Rome, as well as his own Paris ready-to-wear house.

The products, paraded in Düsseldorf's City Castle on Saturday night, make the signature Lagerfeld style available to a wider international audience from next season. Prices are less than half those of Lagerfeld's prêt-à-porter line. Lagerfeld has enjoyed working with more interesting, less expensive new fabrics without any pressure to skimp on design or detailing. "The challenge was fun," he says. A short skirt in a wool and stretch lycra mix is seamed cleverly to taper flatteringly, and costs from £60 to £70. Dark plaids are wadded and quilted to shape a short bell skirt. The new wide-legged trousers in flannel, with Lagerfeld's favourite high waistband, run from approximately £70 to £85. A dress, with gently-shaped shoulders and

shirt lapels costs around £100. A generous coat, (tailoring is a Steilmann speciality acknowledged worldwide) is around £300. In cashmere the price might go as high as £700. "Incredibly good value at an important price point," Harrods' fashion director, Clare Stubbs, says.

"One woman is not the poor relation of the other," Lagerfeld insists, when attempting to define the customer for each of his own-label lines. "Each collection serves a different function." Inès de la Fressange, the willowy French aristocrat who provides his inspiration for each couture collection at Chanel, might wear, he believes, one of the slim tweed blazers, or the sporty rhinestone-buttoned polo shirt tucked inside a padded-hem dirndl that has the new red and white KL label stitched inside.

Karl Lagerfeld

*"The challenge was fun. These clothes simply fill a gap in any woman's wardrobe"*

"Why not? These clothes simply fill a gap in any woman's wardrobe," he says. Lagerfeld had arrived in Düsseldorf to spend a brief five hours in a day that had begun in Rome, supervising 80 fittings and delivering 120 new designs for his next Fendi collection. By 10 at night he was on board a private jet flying back to Paris to complete a weekend, spent like so many others, at work.

Lagerfeld has said that when working in Rome for Fendi he feels like an Italian, when in Paris he is French. How German does this cosmopolitan designer, born in 1938 into a family of prosperous Hamburg industrialists, now feel, working for the first time in his own country? The sombre colours of this latest collection ("women like wearing dark shades with just a touch of colour"), the youthful little berets and sombreros, all suggest a switch in mood in this German-manufactured collection. "I am

trying to banish that over-dressed, over-tanned just-back-from-Marbella image associated with German style," Lagerfeld says mischievously. "I think my woman has more class. She is more of the Berlin intellectual."

Lagerfeld is appreciative of the polish that Germany's manufacturing and marketing skills will add to this lower-priced new line. "I know they can deliver," he says. Steilmann for his part, is making a planned leap into the more sophisticated designer-label market. The physical contrast between the stock, pig-tailed German couturier and the burly Steilmann, a self-made tycoon who refers to himself as "a rough farmer", is mirrored in their attitudes to fashion. Steilmann, who expects to see a profit on his DM5 million investment in Karl Lagerfeld within one year, is known to be less concerned with promoting an image than with volume of sales from his 41 factories spread across Germany and Austria, a large chunk of which are in coats, dresses and suits available in this country through Marks & Spencer, Harrods, Principles and Lewis.

When Steilmann's wife and business partner asked Lagerfeld about the cloth and colours he planned to use, she was surprised to be sent references from the work of Expressionist artists Oskar Kokoschka and Max Beckmann, and Aubrey Beardsley. As with each of his other collections, Lagerfeld is careful to take the promotional photographs himself.

The basic KL wardrobe consists of a short, stretchy skirt and a blazer, a polo shirt worn with a brocade tie. Add one pair of wide pants and a flannel day dress to doll up in different ways. All are worn under a trapeze coat.

There are no evening clothes, since Lagerfeld believes there can be no fudging on fabric for a dressier outfit. Shoulders are narrow. Skirt lengths are unimportant. The decision between short or mid-calf is left to the woman herself, although Lagerfeld repeats his prophetic new longer hemline, first seen at the recent Chanel couture show, that spells the end of the reign of the ultra-short hemline.



Karl Lagerfeld, above, with his model in a mohair coat, about £250; check blazer, about £150; both from KL

## Needle match



Knitting is more than a fashionable hobby. The professionals in the business are among its most enthusiastic exponents. Many of John Galliano's more memorable creations are his rose-encrusted jerseys or intricate fisherman's sweaters that are too finely crafted to be called Aran knits and become three-dimensional works of art in plain and purr.

The thrust of Jean-Paul Gaultier's famous sweater dress with pointed breasts would not have had quite as much impact if it had not been hand-knitted. In spite of successfully expanding her repertoire from Fair Isles and bobbed cardigans into soft tailoring, Edina Ronay's hand-knitted creations are as much in demand.

The fashion for fast-to-work chunky knits, the craze for "oddpins" (different sized needles) which build in an uneven effect and other recent knitting fads, all add up to the clatter of millions of amateurs

casting on to make something stylish and inexpensive to wear.

For them, *The Times* introduces a new challenge. A trio of knitting patterns has been created exclusively for *Times* readers, interpreted by Jaeger Handknitting International from the spring ready-to-wear collections of three of London's top fashion designers.

Galliano, the Designer of the Year, shares the secret of his famous halter-draped sweater. Joe Casely-Hayford creates a fashionable cropped cardigan. Nigel Preston celebrates the new "fit" in fashion with shape knitted in.

Galliano's draped sweater turns out to be far simpler to knit than it looks. Worked in a plain stitch, the neckline appears (in the pattern) to be positioned somewhere around the navel. When worn, this simple device results in the clever draping that is the definitive Galliano look for spring. Five hand-knitters are

Three designers have created knitting patterns exclusively for readers of *The Times*

finish at the waist, and trimmed all around with a picot-like edging. Casely-Hayford takes pleasure in craftsmanship and hand-knitting has played an increasingly significant role in his own collections for a couple of seasons, worked to complement the woven fabrics he uses. Tweed, for example, features as cloth and in hand-knits for next winter.

Preston's hand-knitted sweaters are in snuff, honey, camel and khaki. All are shades that complement the tobacco and spice-coloured suedes and leathers in his range of separates for spring. Preston's new enthusiasm is for knitwear in which handwork is applied to the basic machine-made sweater. "The result is like a tapestry," he explains.

Knitwear shapes must fit closer to the body, an effect that slides well under the simply-styled, chunky suede and leather jackets of his

Maxfield Parrish collection. Richard Kiedish of Jaeger Handknitting International, which is part of the textiles giant Coats Vytella, is convinced that the number of hand-knitting enthusiasts in this country is growing. The demand for luxury yarns accounts for two-thirds of the yarn business. Alpaca, a rarer commodity since the Peruvians started to keep more for themselves, is snapped up at any price. Cashmere is scarce, too. But it is with their choice of pattern and styling that hand-knitters are displaying their sophistication and proficiency.

For free designer knitting patterns, send a large (A4) SAE to: *The Times/Jaeger Hand Knitting International, PO Box 10, Alton, Cheshire, Lancashire PR50 1EG, Scotland.*

Jaeger Handknitting yarns are available from *Ries Woods, 242 High Holborn, WC1N 7DL, London, Regent Street, W1, House of Fraser stores, branches of Dickins & Jones.*

## PEOPLE

### Farewell to winter

The sort of bargain normally found only in a warehouse sale is available in a Knightsbridge shop this week. *Steven Mark* decided to collect all remaining winter stock from designer *Nicole Farhi* and sell it at knock-down prices in her shop in Sloane Street.

A roomy "steamer" coat in gabardine, for example, can be had for £50 and, even more amazing, a cashmere coat for £100. Skirts cost from £30, shirts from £20 and tailored jackets from £40.

A tulle skirt in coral, emerald or black, with deep waistband and yards of fullness, and a short trapeze jacket in black satin-back crepe, are both priced at £50. In off-beat neutral shades, her chiffon shirts now cost £20. The sale will be on until Saturday, at 193 Sloane Street, SW1.

Back from his triumphant trip Down Under to take part in the bi-centennial fashion show at Sydney Opera House (at which the most visible outfit was his royal blue satin and chiffon number worn by the Princess of Wales), Bruce Oldfield is about to launch something far more prosaic than his customary line in gala glamour.

A range of women's shirts for the traditional Jermyn Street haberdashers Hilditch & Key is the latest item off the Oldfield sketchpad to be added to the growing list of licences for his lingerie, hosiery, shoes, hats and spectacle frames.

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6'0" x 6'0" SLEEPERZ EXECUTIVE SATE £911	£1820	£1495
6'0" x 6'0" HYPNOS ULTIMATE SATE £250	£500	£395
6'0" x 6'0" SLEEPERZ EATON SATE £156	£312	£245

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Above: John Galliano's draped-collared jumper knitted in parchment beige cashmere and wool; 13 x 25y balls, £4.95 per ball; total cost of jumper £64.35. High-waisted skirt with ruffles at hips in beige wool, £155, John Galliano from Harrods, SW1; Jones, 23 Brompton Arcade, SW1; The Square, 3-4 The Corridor, Bath.

Right: Nigel Preston's open-cable patterned round-neck jumper with ribbed waistband and peplum knitted in Poncho camel 100 per cent alpaca four-ply; 7 x 50y balls, £3.45 per ball; total cost of jumper £24.15. Chestnut suede trousers, £380, Nigel Preston from Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, SW1; Helen Hayes, Barnes.

Far right: Joe Casely-Hayford's cropped cardigan with pinked-edge knitted in indigo navy Jaeger Matchmaker double-knitting wool; 7 x 50y balls, £1.43 per ball; total cost of cardigan £10.45. Navy and white panelled linen dirndl skirt, £148, Joe Casely-Hayford at Way In, Harrods, SW1; Ichi Ni San, Glasgow.

Make up and hair: Sally Francome for Vincent Lorro  
Photographer: JOHN BISHOP



صديدا من الامل



# GUIDE TO CRUFTS 1988

- Crufts opens on Thursday with a record 15,557 entries
- More than 100 judges will select the top dogs this year

- Inside: a full colour wallchart featuring the breeds
- Plus show details — and a visit to the dog psychiatrist

## Best of friends



### THE CHAMPION'S STORY

On the eve of the greatest dog show on earth, Sally Brompton talks to the pop star owner of last year's Supreme Champion, examines the man from Spratts who started it all, and meets a father figure among dog show judges

Champion: Viscount Grant — Gable to his friends — had finished his breakfast and was preparing to give an uninterested welcome to the latest visitor who had come to pay him homage. A woman reporter from *The Times*? So what? All journalists were like a dog with a bone when they scented a story. He yawned. Oh well, just one more picture, if you must. And yes, you may tickle me behind my ears.

Life has not necessarily been a bed of marrow-bones for Gable in these past 12 months since he became supreme champion of Crufts. Fame has its limitations, and he could not honestly say that success had not changed him. Even his master had noticed that he had become more aloof and insular — less inclined to hurt himself gleefully at visitors. Just walking down the street had become a problem, what with people recognizing him from his pictures and television commercials. Cars screeched to a halt, doors slammed and, frankly, the whole thing was turning him into a nervous wreck.

As a result, his owners, pop star Chris Amoo, of the group The Real Thing, and his wife, Julie, rarely take him walks these days, concerned about the effect of all this adulation upon Gable's previously accessible nature. "It makes him a bit jumpy," Amoo admits. "I really don't know what comes over people. They go weird when they see him and the one thing Afghans don't like is people crowding them."

Gable, who is three years old, was Crufts' 50th Best in Show winner, and the second Afghan to take the title. Becoming supreme champion is the ultimate accolade for any pedigree dog and its owner. Their photographs are beamed across the globe, they are signed up for dog food commercials and the champion's market value, in terms of stud fees, soars. But the common belief that winning Crufts brings lavish financial rewards is a myth. Once a top dog has had his day, he is yesterday's hound.

In Gable's case, he won about £175 in prize money and, according to his master, "a lot of nice things" which

included a solid gold trophy for coming first in the Hound Group and a solid silver trophy for being Best in Show (both to be returned at the end of the year), a limited edition plate bearing his head ("a collector's item in 20 years time"), a £2,000 portrait of himself, courtesy of Pedigree Chum, and a television contract with that company for a one-off payment of £350. Forget any ideas about free dog food for life. Chris Amoo has to buy Gable's cans — which make up only about one quarter of the champion's diet — at the regular price.

Admittedly, Amoo was inundated with offers from would-be buyers — mainly Americans and Japanese — who bore down on him with open cheques, only to be courteously rejected. "I wouldn't dream of selling Gable," he says, "because, before anything else, he's my dog. He's still the pup I nurtured. If he left me, he'd just whittle away to nothing. Gable is one of the family."

In the first-floor flat of the rambling detached house which Amoo, aged 35, owns jointly with his brother in the Liverpool suburb of Aigburth, dog show rosettes share the wall-space with silver discs. Amoo's four-man group has had 11 hits, including a Number One, but he says that none of them has given him anything like the satisfaction he felt when Gable won at Crufts.

"I don't even have to think about it," he says. "Crufts was definitely the best moment of my life. I don't think anybody seriously visualizes winning. Gable has always done well against other breeds but it still comes as a shock when you're told you're the winner."

He and Julie returned to a family champagne celebration, while Gable was rewarded with a couple of sausages and a tin of salmon. "He was exhausted," Amoo says. "It was a heavy day for him but I'm sure he knew he'd done something special. He's a star, there's no doubt."

The Amooos bought their first dog, Oscar, about 10 years ago after Chris met and fell in love with his record producer's two Afghans. "When I used to walk around with



Viscount Grant, the 1987 Supreme Champion, with owners Julie and Chris Amoo. Last year's Best in Show judge, Mr R. Pinches, says: "Viscount Grant stood out because of his immaculate movement. He flowed around the ring just as an Afghan should." According to the Kennel Club the perfect Afghan should give the impression of strength and

Oscar, people said 'you should show him'. So I went to a show and there were about 400 top quality Afghans. I looked at Oscar and thought, 'no way'."

He was, however, so impressed with the whole atmosphere of the dog show — arguably an extension of show business, anyway — that he started to look around for a potential show dog. He found Hamilton through a magazine advertisement and quickly realized that he had a potential champion. When Hamilton won Crufts' Best of Breed two years running, the Amooos were hooked. They bought another couple of Afghans before breeding Gable themselves.

"I could tell when he was three weeks old that he was a champion," Amoo says. He entered him for his first show when he was six months old and Gable came fourth. In his next shows he came second, then third, "and then he took off". Gable won 21 first prizes running, including Best Junior in his class at Crufts and Best Pup of the Year. On his second visit to Crufts, he carried off the big prize.

Amoo agrees that he is fortunate in that he can afford not to have to make money out of his dogs. On the three occasions that he has put Gable out to stud in the past year, he has charged only £200, although he says: "I

know a lot of people who would charge £500." More important to him than the money is that Gable is mated with quality bitches, so that his offspring will live up to his championship credentials.

Most champion dog owners are happy to cover their costs. Pauline Gibbs, owner of the only other Afghan to have won Crufts' Best in Show title, reckons that Champion Monstrava Kaskarak Hitari (also known as Alfie) cost around £6,000 a year to keep in his heyday. Chris Amoo says that he would be scared to work out

how much he spends on his dogs. "An Afghan breeder can get about £2,000 for an average litter of 10 puppies and that will probably just about cover his year's entry fees and petrol to the shows."

Amoo's six Afghans and one Irish Wolfhound, who live in sheds beside his house, cost him more than £1,000 a year to feed. He attends an average of 15 dog shows a year, driving about 30,000 miles to reach them in his Renault Espace, which he bought specially for the dogs. He also has a second-hand caravan for staying overnight at far-flung shows. Entry fees are about £7 for each dog, while prize money for coming first is seldom more than £3.

### THE FOUNDER'S STORY

He launched a legend from a firm that made its fortune selling soggy old ship's biscuits

If Charles Cruft had been born 100 years later, he might currently be head of his own recording empire with, perhaps, a private airline thrown in. For this 19th century jeweller's son was a shrewd salesman, born showman, and natural opportunist who decided to go to the dogs with such style and aplomb that, 50 years after his death, Crufts enjoys legendary status.

A graduate of Birkbeck College, London, Cruft initially went into the family business in Bloomsbury, but swiftly grew bored. In 1876, aged 24, he took a job as an office messenger with James Spratt, who ran a one-man business in Fleet Street selling "dog cakes" — in fact, soggy ship's biscuits. During his first meeting with Spratt, Cruft came out with the now immortal words: "You know, I think this kind of business ought to do very well. I do honestly."

Cruft became a traveller for the business, which prospered, and soon he realized that by encouraging the breeding of pedigree dogs, he was indirectly helping to promote nutritional dog food.

Soon Spratt was exporting, and Cruft was asked to organize a dog show at the Paris Exhibition. It was such a success that others followed in Brussels and Antwerp. Back in England, one of Cruft's customers, the Duchess of Newcastle, a leading dog breeder, persuaded him that there was a need for a terrier show. In March, 1886, the first Great

Terrier Show was held at the Royal Aquarium opposite Westminster Abbey.

In the years that followed, Cruft added other breeds and the show was moved to the Royal Agricultural Hall, in Islington. It grew in size and popularity, with the profits doing much to boost the wealth of Cruft — who was by then the general manager of Spratts.

In 1891, with typical bravado, Cruft renamed the show Cruft's Great Dog Show. With his wife, Emma, he would stroll around the exhibition hall in his frock coat and top hat, chatting to the breeders, patting the occasional dog on the head, entirely at home in his own little kingdom.

After he died in 1938, at the age of 86, his widow ran the following year's show, the last one before the war. But she decided it was too much for her and asked the Kennel Club to take over on the condition that the name be kept.

The first Crufts Dog Show to be held under the jurisdiction of the Kennel Club opened at Olympia in 1948. So great was its worldwide popularity that to keep down the entries — it was necessary to make it increasingly difficult for dogs to qualify. In 1979, the show was moved to Earls-Court, and since then the qualifying conditions have been slightly relaxed.

This year's show, the 92nd, will see a record 15,557 dogs on parade. Charles Cruft would have been proud.



Cruft: his show was his 'kingdom'

### What's it worth to save a dog?

When our Inspector found Prince, a Great Dane, he hadn't been fed properly for weeks. Pitifully thin, his coat was dull, his emaciated body covered in sores.

The Inspector didn't waste a second.

It took several months and a lot of careful feeding and attention before Prince was turned from a miserable creature, weighing just 63lbs — less than half his normal bodyweight — into a happy, healthy animal.

Our Inspector knew it would be difficult. He knew it would be expensive. But he didn't hesitate. Saving Prince's life was all that mattered. His reward was

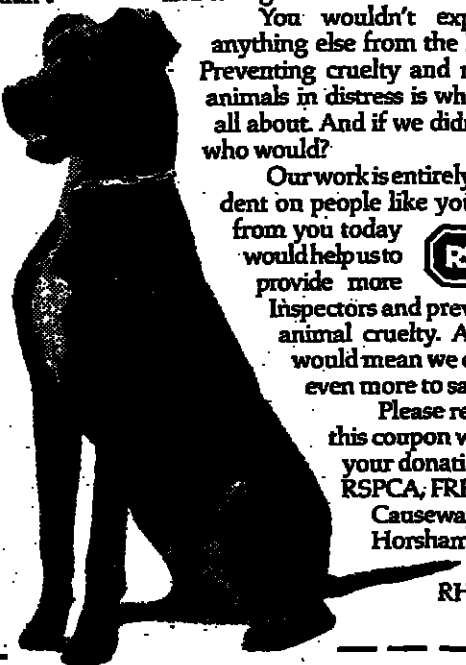
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### THE JUDGE'S STORY

They call him an autocratic genius — and they treat him with the respect due to a statesman



Expert's eye: you look for the good points, Braddon says

Joe Braddon was a child when he was given his first champion, an Irish setter. He grew up with what he describes as "a special relationship with dogs", which has remained a vital ingredient of his life.

As one of the world's most highly respected dog show judges, he has been called everything from "crusty" to an "autocratic genius" over the years. At dog shows, he is treated with the kind of reverence normally reserved for heads of state.

Braddon has seen dog shows grow from tiny provincial gatherings to international events. "There's more openness these days," he says. "There used to be half a dozen big kennels monopolizing everything. Now it's the man in the street who is showing his dog. It makes for better breeding and more competitiveness."

Braddon will be 80 this year, but he still judges one show a week on average, and is booked up until 1990. He is the only person in Britain who is qualified to judge 128 breeds of dog out of a possible 132 — and he expects to

quality soon for the other four. This will be his 43rd Crufts, and he will be judging the Yorkshire Terriers as well as refereeing between the judges of three other breeds. He has bred dogs for most of his life, and their descendants can be found all over the world. "The British still produce the best dogs," he says.

Judging rules never vary. "You look for the all-over picture of the breed standard, for condition and presentation. You don't fault-judge, you look for the good points." The secret of training, he says, is patience and gentleness. He once witnessed a trainer swinging his German Shepherd dog around on the end of a lead to keep its tail down in the approved manner. "I told him that if I saw him do it again, I'd kill him."

Braddon believes that top judges are born but "their eyes are cultivated and improved. And their knowledge increases." Even so, the opinions of different judges vary. "The fundamental question is: do you judge for soundness or type? In my opinion, you should put type first."

# THE TIMES

# 1000

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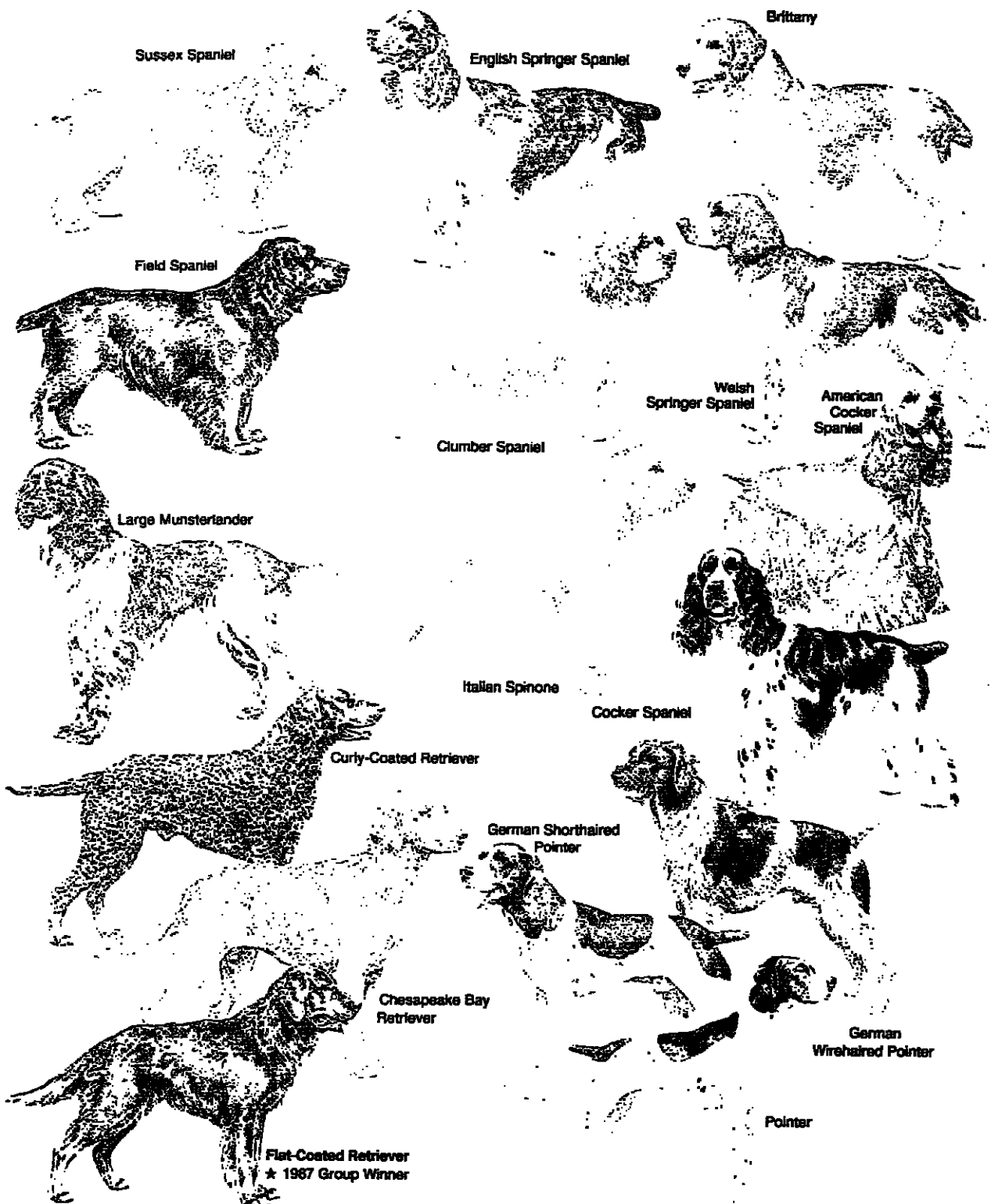
TIMES BOOKS



# Top dogs



## SPANIEL GROUP

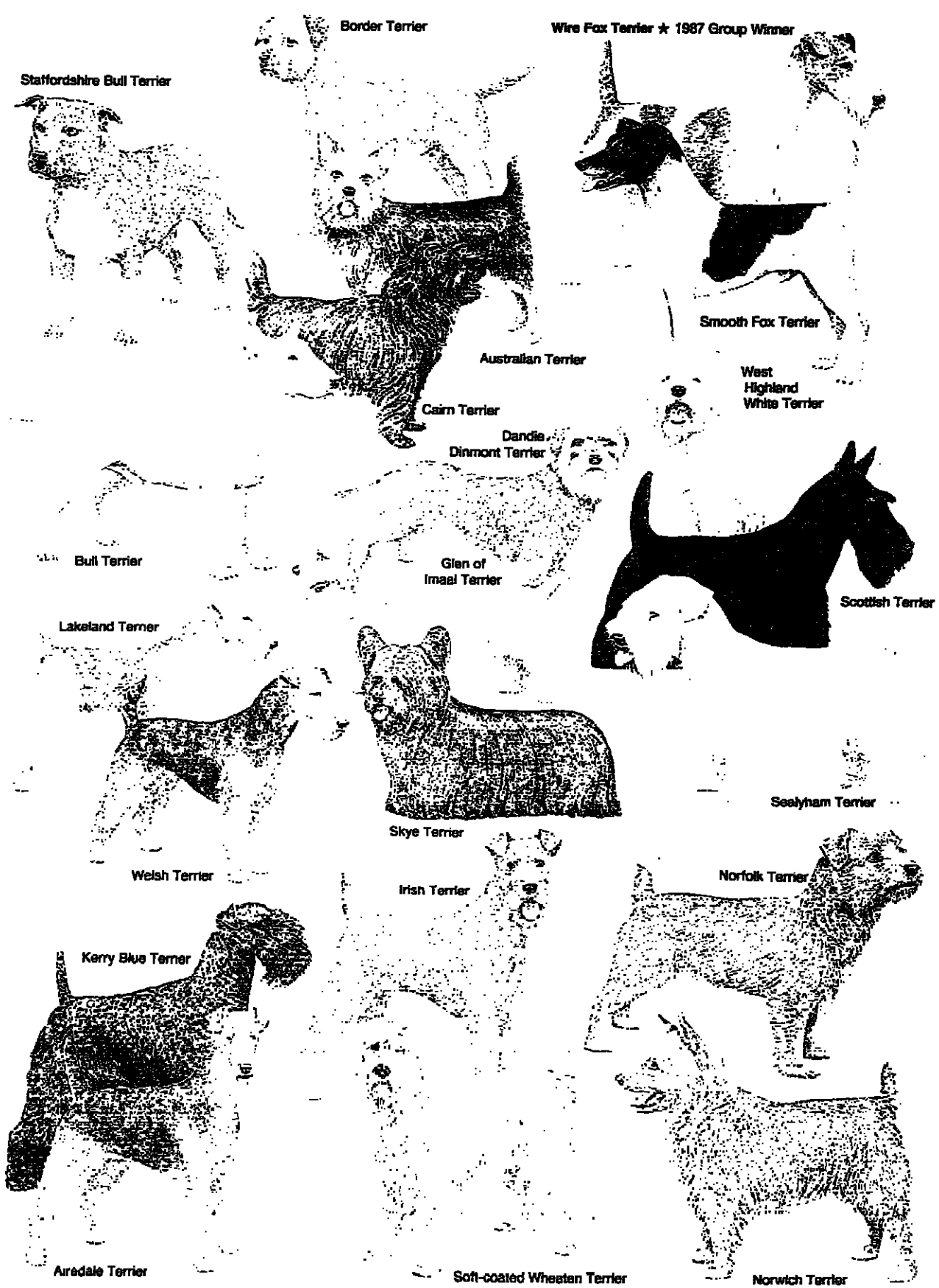


Also in this group: English Setters, Gamekeeper's Cocker, Golden Retrievers, Gordon Setters, Hungarian Vizslas, Irish Red and White Setters, Irish Setters, Irish Water Spaniels, Labrador Retrievers, Weimaraners



Group Winner  
and Best in Show  
1987

## TERRIER GROUP



Also in this group: Bedlington Terriers, Miniature Bull Terriers, Manchester Terriers

## WULF GROUP



Also in this group: Afghan Hounds, Gascon, Basenjis, Basenjis de Bretagne, Bloodhounds, Borzoi, Elkhounds, Hamiltonstovars, Petite Basenjis, Griffon, Veldts, Whippets

صكلا من الامل



# DE TO CRUFTS 1988

150 عة الال

Photograph by John Tibbels. Research by Sara Driver. Designed by David Driver



## BEST IN SHOW

- |   |   |   |  |
|---|---|---|--|
| 1928 Greyhound<br>1929 Scottish Terrier<br>1930 Cocker Spaniel<br>1931 Cocker Spaniel<br>1932 Labrador Retriever<br>1933 Labrador Retriever<br>1934 Greyhound<br>1935 Pointer<br>1936 Chow Chow<br>1937 Labrador Retriever<br>1938 Cocker Spaniel<br>1939 Cocker Spaniel<br>No shows<br>1948 Cocker Spaniel | No show<br>1950 Cocker Spaniel<br>1951 Welsh Terrier<br>1952 Bulldog<br>1953 Great Dane<br>No show<br>1955 Standard Poodle<br>1956 Greyhound<br>1957 Keeshond<br>1958 Pointer<br>1959 Welsh Terrier<br>1960 Irish Wolfhound<br>1961 Airedale Terrier<br>1962 Wire Fox Terrier | 1963 Lakeland Terrier<br>1964 English Setter<br>1965 Alsatian<br>1966 Toy Poodle<br>1967 Lakeland Terrier<br>1968 Dalmatian<br>1969 Alsatian<br>1970 Pyrenean Mountain Dog<br>1971 Alsatian<br>1972 Bull Terrier<br>1973 Cavalier King Charles Spaniel<br>1974 St Bernard | 1975 Wire Fox Terrier<br>1976 West Highland White Terrier<br>1977 English Setter<br>1978 Wire Fox Terrier<br>1979 Kerry Blue Terrier<br>1980 Flat-Coated Retriever<br>1981 Irish Setter<br>1982 Toy Poodle<br>1983 Afghan Hound<br>1984 Lhasa Apso<br>1985 Standard Poodle<br>1986 Airedale Terrier<br>1987 Afghan Hound |
|---|---|---|--|

## TOY GROUP



## WORKING GROUP



## UTILITY GROUP



Also in this group: Alaskan Malamute, Australian Cattle Dog, Belgian Groenendael, Bernese Mountain Dog, Border Collie, Boxer, Eskimo Dog, German Shepherd Dog (Alsatian), Hovvarts, Hungarian Puli, Komondor, Lancashire Heeler, Norwegian Buhunde, Old English Sheepdog, Pinscher, Portuguese Water Dog, Roughwater, Samoyed, Shetland Sheepdog, Siberian Husky

Paintings by John Francis and John Green, reproduced by permission from A Dog of Your Own, published by Salamander Books







THE ARTS

Heat waves

Things were warming up on the BBC last night. First *Horizon* (BBC2) warned us of the "Greenhouse Effect" on our climate which is caused, as the *Radio Times* put it, "by one of the most basic human activities - the generation of power." Then *Talking Pictures* (BBC1) gave us a rather different hothouse effect, albeit one also linked to both power and another of the most basic human activities, as Barry Norman turned with customary laconic irony to *Hollywood and Sex*.

When it came to sex, Hollywood blew hot and cold, then hot - and now puffs coolish again. It is easy to forget how

TELEVISION

hot were some scenes of early Bette Davis and others before the strict niceties of the film makers' code were introduced.

The kissing did not have to stop but it could last only eight seconds and lips had to be sealed when the kissers moved their lips. Happily for programmes like *Talking Pictures*, this was one of the rare occasions when the stars' lips were unsealed and Norman had a number of them, some more faded than others, giving us a brief word.

They had to be brief because, in this latest example of television's perennial problem of how to get Norman to do Hollywood in a different way, a lot had to be packed in. Norman himself always performs well, a middle brow casting a quizzical glance over the middle of the road, even if he is sometimes too cute in his assessments, but if he goes on like this, seemingly from here to eternity, we will be so accustomed to him appearing between scenes that films will have to incorporate clips of him reading and sounding off.

The experts have never agreed about the effect on us of showing some thing like it on the screen. Judging from *Horizon*, they are hardly in more accord about what will happen to us, when all the carbon dioxide we make raises significantly the temperature off-screen.

Andrew Hislop

An enigma defined

GALLERIES

Lucian Freud/  
Roger Fenton  
Hayward Gallery

Lucian Freud has always been, and remains, an enigma and an anomaly. Partly, it seems, is of his own choosing: his reputation as a man of mystery appears to be grossly exaggerated, and stylistically his painting is remarkably approachable. But at a deeper level than social gossip and art-world backchat, there is certainly a puzzle there. If the big new retrospective at the Hayward (his second in 14 years - a signal honour in itself) does little to resolve the problem, at least it makes the nature of the problem crystal-clear.

If we take the newly coined "School of London" label as a hopeful reflection of the Ecole de Paris, it is reasonable enough that its putative members should be of very diverse styles and backgrounds, just as the classic generations of Paris-based painters were. Bearing this in mind makes it a lot easier to categorize Freud, one of the proposed leaders. Because the basic fact is that as a British painter he just does not fit in.

Certainly there are influences and fleeting similarities there, but virtually none of them is from English art. A momentary hint of Stanley Spencer in the portrait of his mother contained in "Large Interior, Paddington 1968/9", perhaps, a kinship in some of the early drawings with Forties Neo-Romantics such as John Craxton, with whom he once shared a studio, but nothing more. On the other hand, when we remember that Freud was born into a highly cultured family in Berlin in 1922, and was already drawing obsessively by the time he arrived in England at the age of 11, it becomes possible to make some much more convincing connections.

If Freud was painting in just the same way now, but had returned to Germany in



A hint of Stanley Spencer? Lucian Freud's mother in "Large Interior, Paddington 1968/9"

1945 and been working there ever since, we would have no reason to feel surprised. So much of his work seems to be a straightforward development for the Neue Sachlichkeit painting of his childhood: his choice of human subject-matter, and his determination (curiously without delight) to show it at its most unappealing; his brilliance as a draughtsman, to such an extent that it underlies all his painting; and he frequently appears (like, say, Hubert van den Broek) as a maker of drawings which he then, with skill but no real inner necessity, colours in.

Even his most self-consciously painterly works, with the heavy swirls of encrusted paint simulating the last scab and pustule, make much more historical sense when one thinks of such German painters as Corinth, while if the

subdued, predominantly brownish-toned colour schemes ring any recent bell in the recollection, it is probably of the work of that just rediscovered German academic painter of the Twenties, Lotte Lasterstein.

And how does this affect our final judgement of Freud's skills as an artist? Not at all, really, unless we insist on taking a chauvinistic line about the manners of painting acceptable in British art.

There is no denying that the total effect of the Hayward show, which runs until April 17, is powerful, impressive, and thoroughly unlovable. As with Goya, one sometimes wonders at Freud's undoubted success as a society portraitist of sorts. Do not his subjects object to being shown with a

superabundance of warts? Do not the women who pose for his many nudes feel even a slight resentment at coming over as so unalluring?

And yet... Many of the works in the first two rooms, which date from the artist's twenties and are mostly on paper, remain as intensely desirable as any art of their day, and we can reasonably apply to the various portraits of Freud's first wife a term we would otherwise be inclined to exclude from our vocabulary: they really are beautiful. Nor is his famous 1952 portrait of Francis Bacon staled by familiarity.

Some of his later male portraits - mostly given irritatingly general titles, when we would like to know, if we do not recognize, who they are - must reflect a vivid response to individual character, and certainly there is

never any sense of the merely dutiful professional portrait-painter's grind. Nor, to be fair, is Freud more indulgent to himself than to anyone else in his many, increasingly ravaged self-portraits.

It is a taste of Baron Thyssen that most frequently, in the late work, when one finds oneself suddenly paying special attention, the painting belongs to him: particularly striking examples are the menacing "Reflection with Two Children (Self-Portrait)", and the "Large Interior, Paddington", with the wan child tumbled under a sapling in a pot.

For those who find Freud's reflections on humankind too hard to take, there are strong consolations in his townscapes, his still-lives, and his studies of plants, which no doubt reach their consummation in the Tate's wonderful "Two Plants" of 1977-80, with all its obsessive Pre-Raphaelite detail. To know Freud better is clearly not to love him more, but at least familiarity breeds nothing but respect.

The show at present accompanying Lucian Freud at the Hayward has no conceivable connection with it, and indeed its separateness is more clearly articulated than usual in the layout of the whole. It is devoted to the mid-Victorian photographer Roger Fenton, remembered primarily for his photographic records of the Crimean War. Indeed, these are extremely memorable, comparable only, in their period, with Matthew Brady's pictures of the American Civil War.

But the present show points out to us that there was a lot more in Fenton's career than his relatively brief stint at the battle-front. He proves to have been not only an effective portrait photographer but to have done a lot of work for the British Museum, in the 1850s, and to have been a noticeably poetic recorder of the English landscape and of architecture old and new.

John  
Russell Taylor

Scrupulous in musical fidelity

CONCERTS

Philharmonia/  
Marriner  
Royal Festival Hall

When critics compliment Sir Neville Marriner on his "safe pair of hands", or remark on his complete professionalism, one can be fairly confident that a large "however" lurks ahead. The inference is usually that safety equates with timidity, that being professional also means being mechanical.

This is to misunderstand, and underestimate, Marriner's craft. Orwell wrote that good prose should be like a window-pane, and Marriner clearly believes a conductor should be, too: a direct, scrupulous channel to the composer's manuscript, undistorted as far as possible by interpretative quirkiness.

This performance of Dvorak's Eighth Symphony was a quintessential demonstration: flawlessly balanced, crisply delineated in rhythm, and sensitively phrased. The Philharmonia's

now rather young-looking fiddle section, which had earlier seemed short of tonal bloom in Verdi's *I vespri siciliani* overture, responded enthusiastically to Marriner's stylish nuances here, and the brass were in brilliant form.

Perhaps listeners reared on, for instance, Václav Talich's impassioned recording found Marriner's flowing, unsensational account of the great Adagio too literal by half. No melodramatic pauses or doornailen sforzandos inserted here. But Talich conducted wonderful, Talich interpreted these lay a cogent interpretation, and where Dvorak's music is content to offer excellent Dvorak.

Dimitry Sitkovetsky, the soloist in Brahms's Violin Concerto, has a few habits that totter on the brink of becoming caricatures: a penchant for swoopy slithers up the string, (carried off, admittedly, with great *chuzpah*), sudden changes of timbre, and a way of leaning heavily on the opening note of each phrase. But beneath these lay a cogent interpretation, and where Sitkovetsky took a more gentle view there was some beautiful tone as well.

Richard Morrison

LSO/Tate  
Barbican Hall

With the London Symphony Orchestra, Paul Tortelier gave a performance of the Elgar Cello Concerto which, he announced from the platform, he wanted to dedicate to the memory of Jacqueline du Pré.

The Concerto is sorrowful music, of course, but this was no sorrowful account of it. The soloist and Jeffrey Tate, who conducted, understood not to let the first movement drag but pressed it forward with some urgency of feeling, and even the elegiac Adagio was given its due sense of expressive purpose. Elsewhere some woodwind detail was less than clearly pointed, but in general it was a performance of consoling concern and not of regret.

It afforded a contrast with the exuberance of Malcolm Arnold in the second set of his *English Dances*, where the Symphony Orchestra allowed his masterly skill of instrumentation to be enjoyed.

To Walton's First Symphony after the interval the conductor and players brought every intention that the audience should have its collective wits whetted by the work's dynamic discharge. It was a performance of stark contours and fierce rhythmic impetus more than shading and balance. This or that aspect might be questioned according to one's individual response, but it left no doubt of the work's symphonic stature in the wake of Sibelius half a century ago, nor that its slow movement *can malinconia* is a Waltonian poem of enduring beauty.

Noël Goodwin

Holloway/  
Moroney  
Wigmore Hall

Listening to all of Bach's six Sonatas for violin and obbligato harpsichord at one sitting can be an intellectually wearing experience as the violinist John Holloway and the harpsichordist David Moroney proved on Sunday afternoon. That is not because the music lacks interest or variety but because Bach's tightly organized, exquisitely balanced writing sees to it that each Sonata makes immense demands upon the listener's concentration.

Holloway's and Moroney's performances benefited considerably from the fact that both musicians played period-style instruments. Achieving a satisfactory balance between the instruments in this music, where each plays an equally prominent role, is critical, but the comparatively slack strings of the baroque violin and the concave design of its bow together allow the harpsichord, at least if it is as well voiced as the example Moroney played here, to sing on more or less equal terms.

Apposite understatement was the hallmark of these performances. Holloway did not always hit every note in the middle, and sometimes, especially in the faster movements, ensemble was suspect. Nevertheless the tempos were always well judged and controlled, while the tensions and slacknesses of the slower movements were manipulated with a sure instinct that allowed this wonderful, if predominantly cerebral, music all the space it needed.

Stephen Pettitt

Unlikely resolution

THEATRE

Children of the  
Dust  
Soho Poly

The hero of Anne Aylor's play (which opens the Soho Poly's Off Broadway season) is that well-known character, the Vietnam veteran who returns to keep on fighting the war at home.

Unlike his predecessors, Webb Chaney is no avenging angel but a defeated relic. The war is long past; and after a berserk homecoming, when he shot up a vending machine, the wheelchair-bound Webb has cast himself as a pariah and dragged off his mother

and sister to a leaky shack on a New Mexican reservation, safe from the accusing eyes of the world. Here he continues to give them a hard time, but only as a tolerated crazy man. His other departure from stereotype is as the father of a Vietnamese child, to whom he now gives an American home - partly to expiate the guilt of child murder in the war.

We learn most of this from the opening scene between the two women, which also fills in the details of Webb's collapsed marriage, and shows them to be bitterly frustrated prisoners of his past. After this prolonged preparation we get to meet the man himself, who crashes in as an amalgam of the O'Neill and Tennessee Williams heroes who arrived on other stages last week. Quivering with rage, downing

liquor and pills with self-destructive zeal, and pulling a gun on anyone who questions his smallest whim, Leonard Grenad plays him as a less case who cannot even bring himself to face the impressive little girl who has been waiting to greet her father.

Anne Aylor writes at the top of her voice, but the situation is quickly believable. She then forcibly injects it with hope at the expense of credibility. The detested wife returns, seeking reconciliation; thus assembling the whole warring clan for an act of collective peacemaking by the Amerasian newcomer.

Hoa (Corine Seow), the unfappable 11-year old catalyst, begins by getting her Daddy to teach her the alphabet and goes on to relieve him of his gun as he is about to repeat his vendetta machine exploit on the assembled company. After which it is plain sailing, with a series of all round, the daughter (Nicola Redmond) escaping to a nice gambling job in Las Vegas, and even Webb taking a correspondence course in book-keeping.

Terry Johnson's production makes fluent use of a claustrophobically cluttered set (every squalid item lovingly handpicked by Michael Taylor), and there are robustly earth-bound performances by Marjorie Yates and Len Maguire that do something to offset the prevailing impression of pie in the sky.

Irving Wardle

Allegory erupts in Toytown

OPERA

Così fan tutte  
Royal, Glasgow

For a production of *Così fan tutte* this is a pretty fair stab at a *Magie Flute*. For Scottish Opera, Richard Jones and his designer Nigel Lowery have given the piece an allegorical setting, in a high white box with an apex whose walls curve around a modelled volcano, replaced for some scenes by the cardboard cut-out open room of the sisters' house. Green letters march across one side of the stage as a dumb reminder that we are in "Napoli", but there are memories of other Vesuvian cities: the sisters' taste in decor and fashion is distinctly Pompeian, and the books they do not read are the Latin poets.

Quite what these classical bits and pieces should mean I am not sure: they have the look of a producer's whim, only tenuously related to the piece. Still, they make some contribution to an abstraction that might not have been disastrous. While the sisters hover between the first century and the 18th, the men are conventionally Mozartian figures, and even their dire Albanian costumes would seem to have been initiated from period prints; but Despina has dropped in from rather nearer our own time. There is abstraction too, of course, in the set, and the theatre within the theatre (the apex can be screened off by a painted curtain) is well used to point up some of Alfonso's manipulations.

But unfortunately it is seldom that the production's ironies engage with those of the opera. When, during the overture, "Vesuvius" disgorges the title as a smoke signal, we plummet instantly to Toytown, and there the production is too often happy to stay: the departing fleet, for instance, is a line of eight dragons' hats pulled across the stage on a wobbly skateboard, and the ladies unfurl a scroll bearing the motto of their first duet. Inevitably the volcano is used as a crude symbol when passions start to kindle: its ejected rocks have already served to undercut the ambiguities of Fiordiligi's "Come scoglio", which she sings standing on a lump of lava glowing with heat.



Clare Shearer as Fiordiligi with Maldwyn Davies as Ferrando

Instead of showing us people indulging in games that gradually become too important to them, this production never allows its characters outside the playpen. It offers timeless figures in a trial, not men and women in a case. It is not silly with them, but silly at their expense, and at the expense of the music's potential for intimate reality.

One effective innovation, though, is the placing of the chorus in the wings, so that the principals are enclosed in what is entirely their own world. Marie Storch is a

forthright Fiordiligi, Maldwyn Davies an unsettled Ferrando and Steven Page a stark Guglielmo. The young Clare Shearer shows much promise as Donabella with a bright, light and mobile voice, deliciously true except when she was understandably affected by first-night nerves. Elizabeth Gale clearly knows every nook and cranny of Despina's part, and Andrew Shore is a quiet, amused Alfonso. Graeme Jenkins conducts a spirited performance, but this is not an orchestra for late Mozartian refinement.

Paul Griffiths

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# TIMES DIARY

BARBARA AMIEL

Went down to the Lucien Freud retrospective at the Hayward Gallery this week, almost as much to see the visitors as the paintings. The world that embraced Lucien was both on the walls and looking at it. The late Cyril Connolly gave him intellectual cachet and Mrs Anne Fleming (previously Lady Rothermere) introduced him to Princess Margaret and to the network of inter-related country houses, deb's dances and the consanguinity of aristocratic dynasties. They looked on him as they occasionally do when confronted with the absurd or an eccentricity that amuses them or, indeed, genius.

Scattered among the earnest gallery-goers at the Hayward were members of Lucien's upper-class world. It remains a curious, consciously unsuited, womanly world, people who eschew the flamboyant and seek anonymity, all the while deeming themselves the true grain of England.

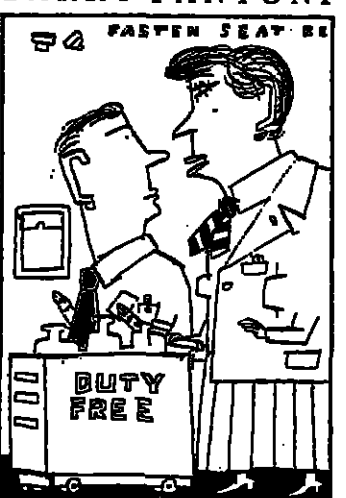
It is still vestigially alive but the levelling revolution of the Sixties has left its mark. Their grandchildren have had these class distinctions greatly eroded by embracing Quant and Jagger and the plebeian mass culture. The Mitford sisters would never have abandoned the Savoy for dance halls, would they? I wonder what Lucien, the primeval force in that Bridget Jones world, thinks of it all. As the late Sonia Orwell said: "You must remember, he was one of the best horseback riders in Dartington Hall."

Appropriately, on the day that the Politburo rehabilitated Nikolai Bukharin and Alexei Rykov, I found myself at Highgate showing a Canadian friend the old private cemetery. Some people tell me these changes in the Soviet Union are significant. I can't see why. They are simply two old Bolsheviks who differed in their office politics with Stalin. Bukharin may have tried to persuade before shooting people while Stalin often felt that shooting was safe and persuasion chancy, but I am unable to deduce anything but totalitarianism from the lives of any of them, including Gorbachov.

I see no departure from the central idea of the communist state with a ruling clique that may from time to time embrace different ideas. Some of these people are crueler than others, but what difference does it make whether the old tyrant of Syracuse worships the sun or the moon or decides the truth lies in astrology and shoots his alchemist one year and changes his mind and executes the astrologer a year later? There may be fundamental changes going on, but I can't deduce them from a switch of the icons on the wall.

When I got home I dipped into Tony Benn's memoirs and in Volume 1 found this entry: "Monday, 11th May, 1964. To lunch today with Denis Healey in Highgate. It was for Mr Walter Lippmann, the distinguished American commentator, and his wife, and George Thomson, Chris Mayhew and Roy Jenkins were also there. We had a long discussion which ranged round the situation in Vietnam. Afterwards I went up to see Karl Marx's grave in Highgate cemetery with the Lippmanns and Roy Jenkins." *Tempus omnia reuelat.*

BARRY FANTONI



"We're out of cigars but I'll ask the next plane that flies close"

At first I wondered about the wisdom of having the black singer Simon Estes in the role of Wagner's Amfortas in the production last week of *Parsifal* at Covent Garden. One stops for a moment when in a Nordic myth a black singer appears as ruler of the Kingdom of the Grail. I suppose the same would happen if a white person played a lead role in *Porgy & Bess*. But perhaps certain works like Wagner have gone into the general consciousness of humanity and have lost their ethnic significance.

Anyway, Estes is so marvellous a singer that one realizes nothing is impossible if well done. I did have some difficulties with the production though, and the costumes that made the Knights of the Holy Grail look like Freemasons about to give a secret handshake. I suppose every director wants to put his imprint on a work and so Shakespeare gets done in evening dress or bathing suits. Most new ideas are forced and artificial and fail, although once in a while something like Peter Brook's circus performance of *A Midsummer Night's Dream* is sheer magic. All the same, this *Parsifal* still thrilled me and brought to mind a bit of dialogue in one of Ira Levin's works. "Is it a good play?" "It's so good it couldn't be ruined even by a gifted director."

Early last week, Margherita Laski called up Michael Dover at Weidenfeld & Nicolson, for whom she was doing an illustrated book on Manchester. "I am dying and only have a day or two to live," she told him, and proceeded to give him all sorts of instructions about her picture files and texts and suggested four people who might finish the book for her. Dover dutifully took down notes but didn't take it seriously, particularly when Miss Laski's nurse told him on Friday she was fine. She died on Saturday. One can only nod once again to the gods and envy Miss Laski her spirit.

Successful investment is very important to the individual and to society. For the individual, success in investment can often be as important as success in one's job. Two men can have the same pattern of career, marry at the same time, and educate the same number of children; one will retire rich and the other poor.

In Britain we are moving into a society of mass capitalism in which millions of people will, by any past standards, have the opportunity to make themselves rich. Even people with middle incomes will have the opportunity to achieve substantial capital. In all likelihood, this is a cumulative opportunity, as families become rich and pass their wealth down.

In my view, this accumulation of capital will be good for society as a whole. It will give people a greater range of life, more security, and more freedom to plan and change their own lives. Far from impoverishing the poor, it will provide millions of people with a way out of poverty. The more investors understand the process of investment and the factors that govern it, the more successful they are likely to be.

The reason why investment is difficult is that the most likely prospect at any time is that existing trends will continue, but the greatest profits come when trends change. If a share is going up, it is most likely to continue going up. Yet it is the investor who judges when it has reached its top, and then sells, who will get the best price.

Most investors follow the trends too slavishly. They buy when the market has already gone two-thirds of the way to the top. They sell after the market has already clearly turned down.

# How the world can profit from the crash of '87



**William Rees-Mogg,** a former Editor of The Times, is co-author of a new book on the factors contributing to last year's upheavals in world financial markets. He outlines them here — with suggestions on how to restore stability

As a result their profits are much lower than they could have been if they had bought early and sold early, that is, if they had bought before most other investors had bought and sold before most other investors had sold. This applies in principle to all markets, to housing and unit trusts as well as to currencies and individual stocks. Yet how is this ability to be acquired? It is always difficult to spot the point at which the investment tide is going to turn.

If, for instance, one takes the causes of the two great crashes before 1987 — in 1929 and 1974 — they both had economic, monetary and political roots. The causes of the 1929 crash have been the subject of debate from that day to this. The 1974 crash seems a little simpler to understand, since the 1973 war in the Middle East and the oil price increase played so big a part. But there were other events — Watergate, the British miners' strike — that were important contributory factors. In addition, there had been gross mismanagement of the money supply in Britain, and inadequate monetary policies in the United States.

The investor needs, therefore, to have a clear eye for detail but even more for the massive forces that change the structure of markets. In the end it is these massive forces that prevail. The

best-run company cannot make a profit if the market for its products collapses, or if the price of its raw material doubles.

*Blood in the Streets* deals mainly with these forces. Prosperity depends on political stability, on stable financial systems and on the development of advanced technologies. In the 19th century the political stability was provided by the British Empire, the financial stability by the gold standard and the advances in technology by steam power and the development of engineering and chemical industries.

In the late 20th century the political stability of the world has depended upon an antagonistic duopoly of the United States and the Soviet Union. The financial stability has depended on the free play of exchange markets, and has been weakened both by exchange volatility and

by the load of sovereign debt, never likely to be repaid. Technological advance has depended on electronic systems.

The political basis of world prosperity is affected by the simultaneous decline in the relative power of the United States and the Soviet Union. Their decline is now long established, and is most unlikely to be reversed. It has historically been the great power centres that have had the strongest commitment to the stability of world order. A world of multiple competing minor centres of power, such as Libya or Iran, will be a less stable world and because it will be less stable it will offer fewer good opportunities for investment.

At the same time the world financial system is out of control. It does not have any ultimate standard of value, such as gold provided during the gold

standard period. If one assumes that a high proportion of the sovereign debt will never be repaid, then the world banking system is collectively insolvent. If they faced reality in debt provision, the banks would topple over like dominoes.

During the 1970s this combination of deteriorating political and financial stability produced a decade of depression and inflation. In the 1980s the world economy has shown a remarkable ability to adjust to, and even apparently to benefit from, conditions of continuing instability. The crash of 1987 showed that this phase is over.

In the early 1920s Germany suffered a combination of political and financial instability in its most acute form. The great German inflation of 1923 is almost a laboratory test of what can happen when unlimited bank liquidity is applied to a political and financial crisis. The result was extreme financial volatility, with wild swings of all values accompanying the collapse of the currency.

The point of this comparison is not that the world is facing a wipe-out inflation, but that the conditions of instability lead to high volatility. If we accept the view that the world structure is continuing to become less stable — both in political and in financial terms — we ought to expect greater volatility: bigger

booms and steeper slumps. These are conditions in which successful investors can not only protect themselves but also become rapidly richer. Indeed, there has never been a time when more new great fortunes were made. Correspondingly, a time of volatility is one in which it is easy to lose money. Many businessmen and investors have been ruined in the last three months.

If there were fixed exchange rates, the world would before 1987 have already passed the limits of international credit creation — the massive devaluations would have destroyed confidence in the system. In fact it proved possible to sustain a massive expansion of liquidity. This caused the long 1980s bull market in real estate and shares, a bull market that has spread round the world. Yet the boom was maintained only because the self-correcting mechanism has been overridden.

The world stock markets act like an electrical fuse for the world economy. The fuse blew in October 1987 because the circuits had been overloaded. It would do no good for governments — even if they could — to replace the fuse if they did not restore the balance of the circuits themselves. There can therefore be no disregarding the warning of the 1987 crash. This book gave the same warning before the market broke.

*Blood in the Streets* investment profits in a world gone mad by Sir William Rees-Mogg and James Dale Davidson is published on February 18 (Stagwell & Jackson, £15). It is an edited version of the *Bridge* The *Times* Business News section tomorrow.

T.E. Utley

# Peel's misplaced mantle

I have elsewhere, and I imagine more than once, deplored the increasingly fashionable practice of "historical body-snatching". Let me explain the phenomenon: whenever some anniversary of a great statesman occurs, there is a scramble to appropriate his memory for the glorification of some contemporary cause or more often for the glorification of some contemporary statesman. This does great violence to history and also introduces much confusion into present-day political discussion.

Alas my protests have been in vain, as is vividly illustrated by the recent celebrations of the bicentenary of the birth of Sir Robert Peel. Last Friday, Mr Douglas Hurd, speaking at Tamworth, and doing so with characteristic elegance, extolled Sir Robert's virtues and made a daring assessment of the contemporary relevance. With equal elegance, Mr Paul Johnson pursued the same theme in these columns on Saturday. And what were their conclusions? On which contemporary British statesman has the mantle of Peel fallen? Well, no prizes for the right answer — on Mrs Thatcher, of course, and on her brave, reforming colleagues.

Now I can see some resemblances, as one can see resemblances if one tries hard enough, between any two historical events or personalities, however disparate. Peel was a reformer, so is Thatcher. Peel liked facts and statistics, though happily for his generation there were relatively few of those about, so that they could not become, as they since have, a complete substitute for thought. Peel was not quite out of the

top drawer, though it was a good deal higher than that from which Mrs Thatcher emerged (in any case, this sort of tiresome snobbery, thank God, never had quite the importance in British politics which 20th-century journalists attribute to it). Peel came to be a free trader; Thatcher believes in the free economy.

All this I concede, but what was Peel really notable for? It was surely the perfection of what may be called "concessionary" Conservatism. This is the concept that the highest virtue in politics is to resist change until change becomes inevitable, and then to concede to it with as little fuss and as much obsequiousness to tradition as possible.

So it was that Peel had almost convinced himself by 1832 that the Great Reform Bill was inevitable. He did not quite reach that point in time for an elegant surrender, but as soon as the battle was lost he reconciled himself to the result and, so the history books tell us, set about creating a modern Conservative party which could hope to woo the new middle-class electorate.

So it was that in 1846 he reached the conclusion that the Corn Laws were indefensible, abandoned protectionism and swam with the tide. The result was the break-up of the Conservative Party and the building of a bridge over which most Peelites were eventually enabled to escape into the ranks of the Whigs.

Peel assumed, as most Conservative politicians until Mrs Thatcher generally have, that his political opponents represented the future. Their excesses must be resisted, but most of their causes in the end would prevail



and the business of the Conservative Party was to make the transition as smooth as possible.

This is not a contemptible creed. It contains indeed a measure of the kind of practical wisdom which is part of the essence of politics. We have derived much advantage from it; but what on earth has it to do with Mrs Thatcher? It is, surely, precisely the sort of thing to which she has put a stop, in so far as a stop can ever be put to it.

seems to assume that his opponents are on the side of history and he who applies himself to the task of absorbing as much of their wisdom as can be absorbed without undue violence to the socialist myth.

Why, then, has Mrs Thatcher been so arbitrarily inserted into Peel's family tree? Well, the answer is plain to anyone who knows the elementary rules of "historical body-snatching". The others got Disraeli first. Disraeli has become a code name for "collectivist" or, as they now put it, rather inaccurately, "corporatist" policies. He is the mascot of the "wets".

This also is a grievous distortion of history. It is true that, in his romantic youth, he wrote the only phrase which the majority of his present-day admirers have ever read from his pen — about there being a nation of the rich and a nation of the poor. His paternalism, however, was superficial. In so far as he ever favoured authoritarian measures for the defence of what are now ludicrously called the "under-privileged" he favoured them not so much in the name of abstract social justice as in that of national cohesion. What he believed in was the Nation which he tended in those benighted days to call the Race. This is his one, valid, surviving contribution to Conservative thinking. He was an imperialist.

How come, then, that it is the left of the Tory party which now embrace him? If he were alive today what side would he be on over issues like the swamping of national culture by alien immigration and the surrender of parliamentary sovereignty to the EEC?

The answer is, of course, that

he would be on whatever side he thought would win, for like Peel, he was fundamentally what they call a pragmatist. However, if the scriptures which he gave us are to be searched, it is clear that there is more in them to fortify Margaret Thatcher than in most of what Peel said and did. Disraeli claimed to want to "put the clock back" to better and purer times, so does the Prime Minister. He stood for the Nation; so does Mrs Thatcher, by comparison with most of her colleagues — witness the Falklands, her relatively tough stance towards the EEC and her off-the-cuff remarks on immigration.

To do Mr Hurd justice, however, he only wanted to make a speech embodying a good Disraelian point — saying that freedom and prosperity are all very well, but that one also wants a cohesive society with some sort of communal ethos. Disraeli would have been a better peg for that message than Peel — but, after all, it was not Disraeli's 200th birthday.

By the way, the one thing that Tories of both traditions believe in is institutions designed to maintain the cohesion of society, and a good deal more thought on that matter would be welcome. Mr Hurd clearly feels that as well — but I think he will have to offer us something — a little more convincing on the subject than the statutory Home Secretary's castigations of clergymen, teachers and parents which he offered at Tamworth on Friday. Meanwhile, I boldly claim Mrs Thatcher for the Disraelian tradition — and, of course, in strictest historical terms, that is a load of bunk and well.

Commentary • BEN PIMLOTT

# Passion, please

Recently I was asked to take part in a radio discussion programme about "demagogues". The star of the show was Mr Enoch Powell. Intrigued, I went along.

The former MP for Down South and one-time professor of Greek was mild, reflective, even a little didactic, and sidestepped completely the question of whether he himself should be considered a demagogue. His case, to which he frequently returned, was that demagoguery is a foreign phenomenon. We do not have it here, he claimed, because we have a parliament and free elections, and political oratory must, in consequence, appeal to reason.

Obviously, this is rubbish. Reason and emotion do not come in separate boxes and, in any case, one person's rationality is another's prejudice. Powell has himself been a hybrid: disconcertingly rational on some questions yet dangerously populist on others, with an acute sense of when and how to appeal to the basest of human passions.

But demagoguery does not have to be bad. The modern, pejorative sense of demagoguery ("A political agitator who appeals to the passions and prejudices of the mob... an unprincipled or factious public orator") overlays an older, and still permissible usage. ("A popular leader or orator who espouses the cause of the people against any other party in the state.") Literally, the word simply means "a leader of the people". Hence "demagoguery" may best be used, not as a term of abuse, but to describe a kind of politics and political style that reaches out directly to the people, attracting their support and

also stirring their feelings. Demagoguery, in this sense, has a potential for terrible evil. But it can also be employed for good.

In Britain, most 19th century critics of demagoguery were traditionalists, suspicious of democracy itself and fearful of the hold orators might gain over the gullible masses. Macaulay wrote in 1848 of "the mean arts and unreasonable clamour of demagogues." Yet in recent decades it has been the right that has used demagoguery to most conspicuous effect, with Enoch Powell as a key innovator.

Before Powell broke ranks, the extent of race hatred in Britain was barely acknowledged. If the essence of demagoguery is the identification of a widely felt emotion that has not found a voice, Powell's 1968 "Rivers of Blood" speech was demagoguery of a highly pernicious kind.

Powell showed the scope for a new sort of Conservatism, and Mrs Thatcher has been his pupil. The most important aspect of Thatcherism has not been economic theory, but populism: the instinctive assessing of public mood, and the enthusiastic exploitation of it. Since the Falklands war, the Prime Minister has shown a startling talent for discovering, anticipating, aggravating and even leading popular passion and prejudice.

necessary process. But it has nothing to do with the powerful force of demagoguery, and will fail if it is seen as a substitute for it.

Demagoguery is about gut reaction and sixth sense, not social science. Did Savanarola conduct opinion polls? Did Wat Tyler launch a "Peasants Revolt Listens" campaign? Neither seems likely: effective demagogues are part of the movements they inspire. Hence Tony Benn is quite right to wonder whether any progress can be made by a party that does not do what it believes, that spreads its hands in bewilderment and asks for directions.

Demagoguery works when existing authority has lost touch with public feeling. It catches a tide, but without need of a census. It is hot, not cold; engaged, not neutral. Certainly, Labour needs to be more demagogic. But demagoguery, for good and ill, has more to do with sniffing than with listening. As a quest for a better policy programme, Labour's current investigations are admirable and long overdue. But as a search for a formula that will produce greater popularity, they misconstrue the real dynamics of public opinion and are merely demeaning.

Whether over an issue, or just as a result of the over-confidence of a band of ministers of unusual mediocrity, the moment of public disillusion against this government will eventually arrive. Labour's challenge may have less to do with chasing the will of the wisp of currently "popular" policies than with preparing for the rational, alternative, demagogic leadership which this critical moment will require.

SCIENCE REPORT

# Joint venture

Artificial knee and hip replacement devices could be obsolete by the early 1990s, according to a group of medical researchers in Israel.

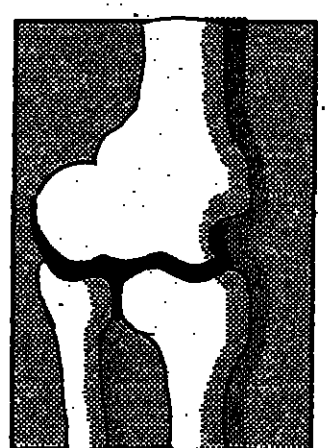
Professor Zvi Nivo, Dr Shmuel Itay and their colleagues at the University of Tel Aviv are working on ways of replacing old, diseased cartilage in joints with new, healthy tissue, providing a natural solution to the problems of cartilage deterioration through disease or old age.

Up to one fifth of Europeans and Americans over 55 suffer from some form of disease affecting the hip or knee. Symptoms often include the degeneration of articular cartilage, a tissue which lines and supports joints, cushioning the bones and easing movement.

Much slower to heal than bone, articular cartilage in a joint may eventually disappear, resulting in some cases in total destruction of the joint. Surgery to fit a prosthesis is now the only way to alleviate pain and restore any kind of mobility to the patient.

Although there are hundreds of commercially available prostheses, none of them can match healthy, natural joints for manoeuvrability. Artificial joints also have a limited life span — many wear out within ten years.

Searching for a natural replacement for the prostheses, the Israeli team grew cells from rabbit and chick embryos that might be used to replace the damaged cartilage.



John Lawson

They were particularly interested in cells called chondrocytes, which develop into a variety of different kinds of cartilage in adult animals.

When chondrocytes taken from the embryos were injected into the faulty joints of adult animals, the joints recovered completely. The chondrocytes had developed into a kind of emergency repair cartilage, forming themselves into the proper shape to cushion the joint.

Encouraged by their results, Nivo's team plans to repeat the experiments with domestic pigs, whose joints resemble those of human beings closely enough to have confined generations of comparative anatomy students. If the cracking joints of pigs can be rejuvenated by the successful implantation of embryonic tis-

sue, the group hopes to start a programme of human trials.

A team led by Professor George Bentley at the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital in London has been in the forefront of cartilage research for many years. Commenting on the Israeli research, Fergus Patterson, consultant orthopaedic surgeon at the Institute, said that it might be the "final answer to osteoarthritis", but he added that the routine use of such therapy is likely to be a distant goal rather than an immediate prospect.

The Israeli approach has its therapeutic limitations. The articular cartilage is supported and nourished by the surrounding bone of the joint. Often in elderly patients this surrounding bone tissue is damaged along with the cartilage, so simply replacing the cartilage will not adequately repair the joint.

However, therapy along the Israeli lines could be a future adjunct to osteochondral grafting, a technique already in use whereby the damaged joints of young people injured in accidents are repaired with donated slivers of articular cartilage and bone.

If the chondrocyte replacement therapy proves as successful as its developers hope, the next century could herald the consignment of prosthetic joint replacements to the medical museum.

HENRY GEE





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## NOT YET THE REVOLUTION

Britain is still suffering from industrial disease. The reasons why the British want high pay rates for low work rates have been discussed for years. So has the reason why refusal to work is the first recourse of the reluctant worker who feels aggrieved with his employer.

The talking has done little. Government trade union law has done a good deal to reform trade unions but little, it seems, to remove the feelings of trade unionists in favour of the strike weapon to settle their grievances.

The legislation has had a sobering effect on unions; there are fewer strikes because unofficial action without ballots brings unions before the courts. Mr Sam McCusker, of the National Union of Seamen, is the latest to be humbled for ignoring the law. The fear of following him should have a chastening effect on others.

But evidence from the *British Journal of Industrial Relations* shows that the law has been most effective when exposing already weak support for disputes. Companies seeking injunctions against unions involved in secondary action and picketing have had a large amount of success; less success has been enjoyed when the law has been used to weaken support already committed.

Worse, the new laws have encouraged many observers, in and outside Whitehall, to think that a revolution in attitudes to work has taken place. If there is any benefit in the Ford strike, it is the reminder that revolution is still to come.

The Government should be not criticized too much in this respect. Ministers may be forgiven for highlighting their contribution, whatever its size, to the long struggle for Britain's survival as a manufacturing nation. The owners of big companies need to be harder-headed. They expect to be longer in their business than politicians do in theirs. Ford's American owners will do themselves and Britain a favour if they are prepared to prove that strikes win no advantage — except

for the men in the rival showroom.

The Ford union leaders know well that the deal which they negotiated and agreed is a good one. They know that the productivity of the workers whom they represent, while improving, is still massively behind that of their fellow Ford workers in Germany; it is hardly even comparable to their Japanese rivals in the English north-east.

Flexible working (an industrial euphemism for working more and resting less) is necessary to justify the use of expensive production machinery. Longer periods between negotiations are necessary to justify the financial outlay to pay for it. That is common ground (although reluctantly held in many cases) to those who can see their jobs in union negotiation and company management being taken over by Japanese, West Germans, and Koreans.

It is not well known by workers on the shop floor, however. Otherwise they could hardly have risked taking the action they are taking today. Many reasons are being given for their having done so. Fingers are inevitably pointed at militant shop stewards. It may well turn out to be true that Marxist moles have waited patiently in the Dagenham paint shops for just such an opportunity.

A degree of blame can be apportioned to the union leadership, whose job it is to understand what their members think, not merely to ask them for negotiating weapons in the form of a successful strike ballot. It has even become fashionable to blame the new ballot laws, as though a measure designed to protect individual members from collective extremism should be able to prevent collective extremism.

Ford itself must share a good deal of the blame for the fact that it is today not producing any cars. That is as it should be. Four "final" offers are not a sign of the resolution required. But the real problem lies earlier than that. Pretending that this is not the case solves nothing — and will continue to solve nothing.

## DANGER OVERHEAD

The near-miss involving two aircraft over Kent at the weekend has inevitably increased public concern over aviation safety. The Department of Transport's decision to hold a full accident investigation into the incident, with a public report at the end, must thus be welcomed. But that in itself is not enough if people's confidence in flying is not to suffer.

If left to pursue its normal course, the official investigation will take an estimated three months. The Joint Air Miss Working Group will also consider the case at its usual monthly meeting and produce its own report for the industry and Whitehall. But that, too, falls short of the requirement, because the group's findings are not available to the public. What is needed is a preliminary public report next week which will allay general anxiety as soon as possible. As most of the facts are known beyond reasonable doubt, it is hard to see why this should not be possible.

It is desirable if only to end uninformed speculation. The suggestion, for example, that the crew of the Bulgarian jet involved could not speak English sounded dangerously like a red herring — more likely to hinder than help the accident inquiry. In fact it seems that the captain was fluent in the language.

Most near-misses are found to have been caused by human error, though sometimes aided and abetted by failed equipment. As long as people are involved in flying aircraft or controlling them, human error is a fact of life which can be reduced but not eliminated. Realistically, one can hope only to minimize it, by drafting a strict code of procedure and by providing alternative support systems in case of failure.

One possible form of back-up in this context might be to install an anti-collision warning radar in the pilot's cockpit, of the kind now being touted by the American Federal Aviation Administration. This would provide the air

crew with its own warning signal in the event of an approaching aircraft and enable the pilot to take evasive action.

It is not in itself a complete answer. By introducing an additional source of information in the cockpit it could (in theory) cause confusion by contradicting or overriding the messages that are coming through from the ground, where flight controllers would have a better all-round picture of the air environment. But the system, which is under trial in this country, has potential as a back-up, once operating procedures have been refined.

The general level of aviation safety remains high. Although 75 near-misses were reported by aircraft crews in 1986, an element of risk was confirmed in only 16 of these — and in a year which saw 2.8 million air movements over Britain. The number of such incidents fluctuates, between 11 in 1982, for example, and 26 one year later. But in relative terms, at least, the incidence of air misses has been going down.

The danger of mid-air collision is not confined to this country. In parts of the United States, in California for example, the profusion of private aircraft has caused dangerous overcrowding of some air corridors. Attention was drawn to this last summer, when a light plane flew alarmingly close to President Reagan's helicopter over the west coast. But in America the overcrowding is patchy and there remain vast tracts of open air. The problem for Britain's Civil Aviation Authority is therefore, to a great extent, unique.

Although the incidence of near-misses may be low, the scale of a disaster would be enormous. It follows that while the public may be reassured about the general level of safety, no effort should be spared to minimize the risk. If last weekend's drama in the air has underlined that need it will at least have served a useful purpose.

## STIRRINGS IN ANGOLA

Some 13 years ago, in a rare misjudgement (and not so rare moment of hubris), Henry Kissinger declared that the solution to the problem of Namibia was in his grasp. All that was needed, he said, were a few "theological details". The former US Secretary of State could be forgiven for not realising that his African adversaries were skilled theologians.

Mr Chester Crocker, the US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, has long known the wisdom of pessimism. None the less, the Washington announcement last week that the Cubans had agreed to withdraw from Angola has once again stirred faint hopes of peace.

The equation is deceptively simple. In the early 1980s, in an effort to persuade the South African Government to implement the UN Resolution 435 formula for an independent Namibia, Mr William Clark, President Reagan's National Security Adviser at the time, introduced the principle of "linkage". South African troop withdrawals from Angola and the northern borders of Namibia — an essential element in the resolution — would be linked to a similarly phased pull-out of the 40,000 Cuban troops who prop up the MPLA Government in Luanda against the rival claims of Mr Jonas Savimbi's Unita.

Cuban linkage was eagerly embraced by a South African Government seeking escape from the toils of 435. It found equal favour with right-wing American opinion and it presented Mr Crocker with an almost impossible task.

If Mr Crocker has at last secured the promise of a Cuban pull-out, then surely the problem is solved. But has he? The Angolans have denied that there is anything new in Washington's claim. The South Africans, equally predictably, have poured scorn on the proposal, insisting that the lack of a timetable for the Cuban withdrawal renders it worthless. Behind that insistence lie the "theological problems" which tripped up Dr Kissinger.

Namibia has never been anything more than

an extension of Pretoria's domestic politics and any projected handover to Swapo remains hostage to right-wing pressures in South Africa itself. Those pressures have never been stronger than they are today, when Dr Treurnicht and his Conservative Party would not hesitate to shout "sell-out" at any suggestion of a UN-sponsored settlement in the territory. The world has also marched on since Mr Clark first produced the idea of linkage. In the early years of this decade, when Namibia was the issue most likely to spur a sanctions campaign against South Africa, Pretoria was anxious to prevent a Swapo government in Windhoek without appearing obdurate in the face of international demands. Today, sanctions have been enacted, most notably by the United States itself, whose value to Pretoria as a mediator in the dispute has been thus effectively destroyed.

Seen from Pretoria there is no internal logic which would call for a Namibian settlement — and no real external threat. The Soviet Union, however, has also changed in the past few years. If the Cubans have indeed agreed to go home, they would do so only at the behest of Moscow. Unconfirmed reports have suggested that the Soviet Union, having committed a top general and increasingly sophisticated weapons to the latest failed attempt to dislodge Savimbi from his southern fastness of Jamba, may be reconsidering its position and demanding, in return for a Cuban withdrawal, a role in any peace negotiations.

The possibility of tacit US-Soviet co-operation in resolving the problems of the region appears remote and fraught with difficulties. None the less, an Angolan settlement supported by Washington, Moscow and Downing Street and brokered in part by Kenya and Nigeria, would present South Africa with an offer it could not refuse. President Botha need not lose any sleep just yet, but something is stirring in Angola which suggests that the time may come when theology is not enough.

## Putting the past on record

From the Directors of the National Sound Archive and of the National Life Story Collection  
Sir, Your recent editorial (February 1) is over-optimistic in thinking the education Bill will promote moral education without more definite provision. Schools have always been responsible for ME, but, had they succeeded better, people might not be as concerned about moral standards today as they were at the time of the 1944 Act.

There are three essentials in ME. It must be the business of the whole school community; it must (as Mr Baker says) infuse all subjects taught; it must occupy an honoured place in the timetable, where moral values and citizenship are explicitly taught by qualified staff.

The last is the most important, because experience shows it is the best way to ensure that ME is taken seriously by teachers, parents and pupils. This, when it happens, can even lead, as you reported recently, to a reduction in juvenile crime.

ME, like RE (religious education), with which it goes hand in hand, should be locally determined, but they must be assured of adequate time. Otherwise in practice they will be allowed out by the examinable subjects and relegated to the 30 per cent or less of the time left for the others. ME and RE are not "other subjects".

Likewise, they must be well represented on the National Curriculum Council. The council's role in "assisting the Secretary of State to carry out programmes of research and development" will be crucial. In a council of up to 15 members, it is too much to ask that three or four should represent ME and RE on which our whole future depends as much as on the acquisition of skills. One member might usefully be specialised in sex education and help to counter the aberrations

of the current fashion. If there is a problem, it is not the absence of activity, as Mr Seldon seems to suggest, but a need to ensure that what is being done is satisfactorily co-ordinated. We certainly do not have the resources to indulge in duplication.

Yours faithfully,  
C. H. ROADS (Director, National Sound Archive),  
PAUL THOMPSON (Director, National Life Story Collection),  
The British Library,  
National Sound Archive,  
29 Exhibition Road, SW7,  
February 2.

From Mr Rupert Allason, MP for Torbay (Conservative)  
Sir, I hesitate before endorsing Anthony Seldon's laudable call for an archive of interviews "with retired decision-makers from... the Civil Service".

Surely they would be in breach of their duty of confidentiality if they gave the proposed interviews? Yours faithfully,  
RUPERT ALLASON,  
House of Commons,  
February 2.

## Heroes who died

From Colonel David Sutherland, Sir, Statements in *The Times* ("The heroes the world forgot", Spectrum, February 5), based on a short telephone conversation with your correspondent, call for comment.

Of course, like any commander, I felt directly responsible for any operation my SBS (Special Boat Squadron) undertook in the Aegean. The men of P Patrol were among the most experienced and courageous in the SBS.

As soon as the patrol failed to return to base we alerted the appropriate intelligence agency to track them. It was all that could be done in the course of fast-moving and dangerous operations, where many other lives were at stake.

By July, 1944, we knew that they had been interrogated in Greece and moved to Germany. In May, 1945, after the German surrender in the Aegean, we undertook extensive enquiries in Rhodes which confirmed previous information.

With the war ending and attendant movement of troops and the apparent abandonment of the unit in England it was impossible to undertake a detailed investigation of individual cases. No information was available as to which POW camp in Germany they were held in or by whom they had been interrogated and shot. As far as we were aware no channels existed at the time to carry out such an investigation.

Yours faithfully,  
D. C. SUTHERLAND,  
51 Victoria Road, W8,  
February 8.

## Short in the tooth?

From Mrs Janet E. McFerran  
Sir, Henry Guly asks (February 4) for the value of a tooth. Our dentist informed us at a critical moment in my children's teeth-cleaning careers that the fairies paid 10p for a clean tooth and only 5p if it was dirty. The effect was miraculous and to date the fairies have always left 10p.

Yours faithfully,  
JANET E. McFERRAN,  
Century House, Thornes Park,  
Newark, Nottinghamshire,  
February 4.

From Mrs Anne Williams  
Sir, Our tooth fairy only leaves 10p, but after watching the pretentiously dangling tooth of one of our four children refusing to come out, we discovered the fairy leaves double money on Tuesdays.

It's amazing, ever since, how many teeth in our family have dropped out that day. Yours faithfully,  
ANNE WILLIAMS,  
53 Nassau Road,  
Barnes, SW13.

## Morals and religion in education

From the Secretary General of the Social Morality Council  
Sir, Kenneth Baker (article, February 1) is over-optimistic in thinking the education Bill will promote moral education without more definite provision. Schools have always been responsible for ME, but, had they succeeded better, people might not be as concerned about moral standards today as they were at the time of the 1944 Act.

There are three essentials in ME. It must be the business of the whole school community; it must (as Mr Baker says) infuse all subjects taught; it must occupy an honoured place in the timetable, where moral values and citizenship are explicitly taught by qualified staff.

The last is the most important, because experience shows it is the best way to ensure that ME is taken seriously by teachers, parents and pupils. This, when it happens, can even lead, as you reported recently, to a reduction in juvenile crime.

ME, like RE (religious education), with which it goes hand in hand, should be locally determined, but they must be assured of adequate time. Otherwise in practice they will be allowed out by the examinable subjects and relegated to the 30 per cent or less of the time left for the others. ME and RE are not "other subjects".

Likewise, they must be well represented on the National Curriculum Council. The council's role in "assisting the Secretary of State to carry out programmes of research and development" will be crucial. In a council of up to 15 members, it is too much to ask that three or four should represent ME and RE on which our whole future depends as much as on the acquisition of skills. One member might usefully be specialised in sex education and help to counter the aberrations

## TV in the Commons

From Mr J. M. Wheelton  
Sir, I am not one of Mr John Stokes's constituents (letter, February 6), but I must disabuse him of the idea that they represent general satisfaction in the matter of televising the proceedings of the House of Commons.

Does he seriously believe that the House is "one of the great debating chambers of the world"? That is not the impression it gives to the world outside which, I suspect, regards it rather as something of a bad joke when it comes to reasoned argument.

I challenge him to identify any senior forum in which the quality of public debate is lower. It is not good enough to cite proceedings which are not at present broadcast by BBC radio: the House is rightly judged by the standards it sets in debate of controversial matters about which its members hold strong views. I am too often ashamed and depressed at what I hear.

Improvement depends upon changing the nature of the place —

## The abortion debate

From Dr Peggy Norris  
Sir, Ms Alison Frater, of the Brook Advisory Centres (January 30), repeats the familiar charge that "many late abortions are caused by avoidable delays resulting from inadequate abortion services".

The report, "Late abortions in England and Wales", published by the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists in 1984, contains valuable information, one item of which has been quoted out of context many times. NHS hospitals and referring doctors have been accused of responsibility for late abortions on the ground that, allegedly, 20 per cent of women aborted after 20 weeks of pregnancy had been referred before 12 weeks.

The figures are taken from page 26, but only apply to a sub-group of 73 women, as is made clear in the accompanying table 2.5. Over half the women having abortions in the unit in England it was impossible to undertake a detailed investigation of individual cases. No information was available as to which POW camp in Germany they were held in or by whom they had been interrogated and shot. As far as we were aware no channels existed at the time to carry out such an investigation.

Yours faithfully,  
D. C. SUTHERLAND,  
51 Victoria Road, W8,  
February 8.

## Uneasy on the ear

From Dr A. W. F. Edwards  
Sir, In this village the most pervasive noise comes from the drying fans in the car-wash of a newly established garage. They emit a high-pitched whine for a couple of minutes and then, with a noise like a dying jet engine, expire — only to start up again with the next car.

Yours faithfully,  
A.W.F. EDWARDS,  
Nickersons, Barton, Cambridge,  
February 2.

## GCSE questions lacking reply

From the Headmaster of Malvern College  
Sir, Since September, 1986, I have been trying to obtain a satisfactory resolution of what my English department and I consider a gross miscarriage of justice in the grades awarded to some 40 out of 120 candidates in the pilot GCSE English literature examination of that year. Over the past 18 months some questions have been answered, but many have been left unanswered and the board has not been prepared to allow an independent review.

After pursuing this matter over the last 18 months up to Minister of State for Education level and still not obtaining satisfactory answers, I conclude that there is a major question of accountability at issue.

On the one hand, the Government set up independent examination boards to administer GCSE, and award certificates based on national criteria. On the other hand, when there are problems of consistency and interpretation of the kind I have outlined above, the minister of state has said that this is a matter on which ministers have no power to intervene!

The credibility of GCSE must be at stake if the assessment of our children is based, not on educational principle but on administrative convenience. Yours faithfully,  
R. de C. CHAPMAN,  
Headmaster,  
Malvern College,  
Malvern, Worcestershire,  
February 5.

On Thursday the parliamentary standing committee deliberating on the Education Reform Bill will have an opportunity to remedy this lack. It is to be hoped that the Home Secretary's remarks mean that the Government will now support the appropriate amendment to give the Youth Service a secure foundation on which to build its work.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID R. SMITH  
(Development Officer (Local Voluntary Youth Service)),  
National Council for Voluntary Youth Services,  
Wellington House,  
29 Albion Street, Leicester,  
February 6.

the change which so many of its members resist without the slightest attempt, feeble references to tradition apart, at justification.

In any event, I claim the absolute and unqualified constitutional right in all normal circumstances both to hear and see what goes on in my House of Commons. I am entitled to hear and observe those whom I and my fellow electors place there for the purpose, among others, of helping me to decide whether I should vote — and seek to persuade others to vote — for them next time round.

How dare Mr Stokes or any other mere MP presume to deny me that right on the basis of his patronising assessment of the dangers of editing and control? And, almost worse, how dare he, a member of such an ill-disciplined body, prate of "taste" and "morals" in the matter? Yours faithfully,  
JOHN M. WHEELTON,  
Garden House,  
Comberton Road,  
Barton, Cambridge,  
February 8.

## Earlier honour

From Mr David R. M. Curling  
Sir, In the report (February 2) on the honorary knighthood to be bestowed on Mr Caspar Weinberger, your Defence Correspondent writes: "It is believed to be the first time that a former member of an American Administration has been given such an honour". This, I believe, is not correct.

My godmother's American husband, Mr Lloyd C. Griscom, was made an honorary KCMG in 1981 after a distinguished diplomatic career, which began as private secretary to the first ever US Ambassador to the Court of St James's, going on through senior postings in Japan and the Middle East to become US Ambassador in Brazil and Italy.

After active service in the US Army in France (he was fluent in French) he was appointed personal representative to General Pershing at the War Office in London in 1917. This is recorded in his autobiography, *Diplomatically Speaking*, published in 1940.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID R. M. CURLING,  
The Rosary,  
Coleshill, Amersham,  
Buckinghamshire.

## Dashed nuisance

From Mr Eric Revel  
Sir, My bank account is now all computerised. No more lengthy transactions to pay the bills; just press the button.

Unfortunately, the input keyboard operated by the efficient staff does not include a "/"; it only has a " ". My building society computer does not take kindly to this with the result that when I ask my bank to transfer money into my building society and it credits account no. 2/53... with the only key available, i.e. 2-53... the building society computer, convulsing madly, returns my money to my bank as an incorrect entry.

My bank has kindly agreed that instead of using a " " it will try " / " in the hope that my building society computer won't recognise the difference between " / " and " ". What baffles me, *inter alia*, is why a numerical keyboard should contain an exclamation mark and not a " / ". Perhaps it cannot stand seeing its assets "slashed" in any way.

Yours faithfully,  
ERIC REVEL,  
University of Cambridge,  
Assistant Staff Office,  
25 Trumpington Street,  
Cambridge.

## ON THIS DAY

FEBRUARY 9 1980

From the death of Queen Victoria in 1901 until 1917 the Royal House was that of Wettin, stemming from the dynasty of Queen Victoria's mother, Princess Albert, son of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Anti-German feeling during the war prompted George V to call for a change. His private secretary, Lord Stamfordham, suggested the name of Windsor.

## CHANGE OF NAME FOR SOME ROYAL DESCENDANTS

EVENTUAL USE OF MOUNTBATTEN-WINDSOR  
From Our Political Correspondent

Descendants of the Queen other than those entitled to the style and title of Royal Highness and Prince or Princess and females who marry and their children will bear the surname of Mountbatten-Windsor. But the Queen and her children will continue to be known as the House and Family of Windsor...

The timing of the announcement is to be explained by the imminence of the birth of a child to the Queen. On the assumption that the new baby is a boy the name of Mountbatten-Windsor would come into use as the surname of his grandchildren; and the Cabinet have fully approved the Queen's wish that from the time of his birth he should have the right to transmit to his grandchildren a name which joins the name of his father to that of his mother...

Thus, the Queen's declaration does not in any way affect the title of the dynasty, nor does it affect members of the Royal Family other than the Queen's descendants...

The practical effect is that, as a surname is required only by those of the Queen's descendants who have not the prefix H.R.H. the surname Mountbatten-Windsor will in the normal course, so long as the present rules are maintained, first be used by the grandchildren of the Prince of Wales (apart from the eldest living son of the eldest son of the Prince of Wales), and of any other sons born to the Queen.

Members of the Royal Family who are entitled at birth to the use of the style Royal Highness and the title of Prince or Princess do not have a surname. The use of this style and title is by Letters Patent of November 30, 1917, limited to the children of any Sovereign, the children of the sons of any Sovereign, and the eldest living son of the eldest son of the Prince of Wales.

A surname would be necessary for descendants not enjoying that style and title. This was provided by the Proclamation of July 17, 1917, which declared that the Royal House and Family should be known as Windsor, and that all the descendants in the male line of Queen Victoria who are British subjects, apart from female descendants who marry, should bear the name of Windsor. Under the Letters Patent such remote descendants were to have the style and titles enjoyed by the children of dukes...

A child ordinarily uses the name of his father's family, but the Queen's children are in a special position. Their father has the surname of Mountbatten, which he assumed when he was naturalised; but they themselves have no surnames...















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1500

TUESDAY FEBRUARY 9 1988

Executive Editor  
David Brewerton

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share  
1349.0 (-38.1)  
FT-SE 100  
1694.5 (-43.3)  
Bargains  
27892 (30196)  
USM (Datastream)  
142.70 (-3.07)

THE POUND

US dollar  
1.7540 (-0.0015)  
W German mark  
2.9722 (-0.0086)  
Trade-weighted  
74.1 (-0.1)

BAT calls meeting on \$4bn deal

BAT Industries, the tobacco, retailing, financial services and paper group, has called an extraordinary meeting of shareholders on February 24 to approve the proposed \$4.2 billion (£2.3 billion) acquisition of Farmers Group, the American insurance company.

Comment, page 27

Newman buy

Newman Tonks, the engineering group, which is offering £77 million in an agreed bid for Henderson Group, the garage door manufacturer, bought a 2.3 per cent block of shares at 334p a share. Newman already enjoys the support of holders of 18 per cent of Henderson shares.

Corah alert

Corah, which makes and supplies clothing to Marks and Spencer, says the profits recovery expected in the second half of 1987 has not occurred and that the result will be little better than breakeven. A new chief executive will be named shortly.

McCarthy lift

McCarthy & Stone, Britain's leading developers of sheltered housing, has enjoyed an encouraging start to its financial year, according to the chairman, Mr John McCarthy, speaking at the annual meeting.

SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

New York	1893.90 (-16.58)
Dow Jones	23771.60 (-19.59)
Nikkei Average	2223.56 (-69.03)
Hong Kong	218.4 (-1.3)
Hang Seng	1208.5 (-16.6)
Sydney	1268.9 (+0.2)
Frankfurt	4340.7 (+138.2)
General	276.4 (+5.5)
Paris CAC	426.8 (+3.5)
Zurich SICA Gen	870.19 (-22.25)
FT-SE 100	1694.5 (-43.3)
FT-SE 250	2890.0 (-2.0)
FT-SE 1000	94.77 (-0.82)
FT Govt Secs	88.17 (-0.31)

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

RISES:	
Waverley Cam	510p (+30p)
Kleen-Eze	365p (+15p)
Microfocus	149p (+7p)
FALLS:	
Reckitt	440p (-43p)
Body Shop	885p (-30p)
Thames TV	380p (-21p)
Essex	387p (-20p)
Midland	376p (-19p)
Met West	365p (-20p)
Met East	365p (-20p)
Met South	365p (-20p)
Met & Life	791p (-17p)
Tarmac	212p (-15p)
Brit Commonwealth	287p (-15p)
Stewart	285p (-15p)
RMC Group	422p (-15p)
Boomer	359p (-15p)
Glass Glover	155p (-15p)
Closing prices	

INTEREST RATES

London Bank Base 9%  
3-month interbank 9 3/4%  
3-month eligible bills 9 1/4%  
buying rate  
US Prime Rate 8 1/4%  
Federal Funds 5 1/4%  
3-month Treasury Bills 5.66-5.64%  
30-year bonds 10 5/8-10 5/16

CURRENCIES

London	New York
£ \$1.7540	£ \$1.7540
£ DM2.9722	£ DM2.9722
£ FF10.0373	£ FF10.0373
£ Yen225.39	£ Yen225.39
£ Indus74.1	£ Indus74.1
ECU 20.693183	SDR 20.770779

GOLD

London Fixing:  
AM \$445.05 pm \$442.10  
Close \$450.44-0.00 (253.00-253.50)  
New York  
Comex \$443.20-443.70

NORTH SEA OIL

Brent (Mar.) oil \$16.80/bbl (\$16.52)  
\* Discount latest trading price

Ford strike and interest fears send prices sliding

£9bn wiped off share values

By Michael Clark and David Smith

Share prices fell sharply on the London stock market yesterday, with investors worried by the start of the all-out strike at Ford and growing pressure for another rise in interest rates.

The FT-SE 100 index suffered its biggest one-day fall this year as it dipped below the 1,700 level, wiping more than £9 billion off the value of Britain's publicly quoted companies.

At one stage, it was 50.3 down after another dull start on Wall Street, where the Dow Jones industrial average opened 20 points lower. The FT-SE 100 eventually closed 43.3 down at 1,694.5, while the narrower FT 30 share index fell 38.1 to 1,349.0.

Double-figure losses were common among blue chips, but by the close of business fewer than 400 million shares had been traded on the Stock Exchange's computerized trading system (Seag). Many dealers said the shakeout had been overdue and that selling pressure had been light.

Money market interest rates were half a point higher at one stage in highly nervous conditions. Sentiment has shifted abruptly. At the beginning of last week, dealers expected a generous Budget and lower interest rates. Now the expectation is for a tight Budget and higher rates, as the

Government acts to stamp down on inflationary pressures.

The three-month interbank rate closed at 9 3/4 per cent, consistent with another half-point rise in base rates to 9.5 per cent, to follow last week's increase. The Ford strike, overheating fears, and the belief that the Government is prepared to inflict harsh medicine on the economy all hit sentiment.

Discount houses offered bills to the Bank of England at above existing rates, in their

Market report.....26  
Wall Street.....26

aggressiveness to part with bills before base rates rise. Immediate worries faded when the Bank left its rates unchanged, but some traders talked of an early rise in base rates to 10 per cent.

Gilt-edged prices were up to £2 down at one stage, closing with losses of up to £1.50. Analysts believe sterling and gilts are vulnerable to Britain's deteriorating balance of payments.

Although higher base rate fears were universal, the Bank of England was expected to delay a move.

"There is a danger that it will be sooner rather than later, but the Chancellor will

try to hold on until the Budget," said Mrs Evelyn Brodie, an economist at Morgan Grenfell.

Some brokers remained bullish about prospects for the equity market. Mr Peter Meinertzhagen, a director of Hoare & Govett, the broker, said: "People are worried on two fronts at the moment, with the rush of industrial problems and pressure for dearer money. Some of them believe the problem will get worse. I don't believe that."

"This is just the setback I've been looking for to buy stock. In the past two weeks we've seen the sort of market where nothing has been going on. Now it's fallen almost 100 points and we've got something to tell clients about."

But dealers are clearly worried by the growing industrial unrest and the prospect of a long drawn-out strike at Ford. A number of Ford's main suppliers were marked sharply lower with GKN down 17p at 279p, Lucas Industries 15p at 580p and Pilkington 12p at 208p.

And a number of City economists are worried about the overall outlook for the economy. Over the weekend, Mr Tim Congdon and Mr Peter Warburton, economists at Shearson Lehman Securities, claimed interest rates are set to rise sharply



Time on their hands: more City dealers' jobs are threatened by the fall in business

Apology by Dee after denial

By Our City Staff

The Takeover Panel has asked Dee to make a clarifying statement in order to "correct any impression" that a profits forecast had been given following yesterday's report in *The Times* that Dee was capable of generating pretax profits of £300million from the businesses already in its ownership.

In a statement Dee's advisers said Mr Alec Monk, chairman of Dee, "did not make" the statement attributed to him, and "therefore Dee disassociates itself from any impression of forecast future profitability given by the report."

Later in the day, however, a personal letter from Mr Monk to Mr David Brewerton, Executive Editor, Finance and Industry, of *The Times*, did accept that the figure of £300million was used, but that "it was in a different context."

Under the Takeover Code, statements which could be read as profits forecasts must either be substantiated or retracted.

The full text of the letter is:

Dear Mr Brewerton  
In relation to our conversation today concerning your article in this morning's edition and our subsequent denial that I made the statement that Dee was capable of generating pre-tax profits of £300m from the businesses already in its ownership, there has clearly been an honest misunderstanding between us.

I am sure that you consider that I did not make or imply any profit forecast. Whilst I accept that the figure of £300m was used by me it was in a different context, and as you will be aware I am responsible under the takeover code for correcting any possibly misleading impressions which might be given in newspaper articles particularly in relation to any comments on future profits and prospects.

I would therefore like to apologise to you personally for any possible embarrassment I may have caused you.

Yours sincerely  
D.A.G. MONK  
Dee is fighting off a £2 billion takeover bid from Barker & Dobson, the much smaller retail group headed by Mr John Fletcher.

Lawson set to clear oil deal

The Chancellor is expected to announce on Thursday that agreement has been reached between the Treasury and BP which will allow the BP takeover of Britoil to be completed.  
BP holds over 55 per cent of Britoil.

Credit and retail sales near record

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Consumer credit and retail sales remained close to record levels at the end of last year, official figures show. The figures contrasted with earlier data which suggested the high street boom had begun to fade.

The revised figures, adjusted in line with new seasonal factors, show that the volume of retail sales slipped just 0.1 per cent in December, and effectively held at November's record level. For last year as a whole, volume of retail sales rose 5.9 per cent, after 5.3 per cent in value terms, sales in December were £13.75 billion, a record for any month.

New credit advanced by finance houses, retailers and other specialists totalled £3.13 billion in December, just below the record £3.14 billion last year. Consumer credit including loans by banks and insurance companies rose

Retail Sales Volume		
Index	12 Month	increase
(1980=100)		
July	131.0	7.0%
Aug	132.1	6.8%
Sept	132.0	5.9%
Oct	133.0	6.4%
Nov	133.8	6.1%
Dec	133.5	5.4%

Source: Department of Trade & Industry

City hit by slump in turnover

By John Bell, City Editor

Stock Exchange turnover has fallen to less than half the level reached at the bull market peak last summer. The slump in dealings since the October crash is wiping out the profits of many securities firms - and if it continues, City men expect further rounds of cost-cutting measures and redundancies.

Morgan Grenfell, the securities house, calculates that turnover of alpha and beta stocks in January dipped below £24 billion, the first month it has done so since 1986. Dealings between market-makers have suffered most heavily after the crash. At £10 billion last month they are little more than a third of the level reached last July.

Trading by investors last month was also lower than at any stage last year, falling to £13.8 billion compared with an October peak of £24.6 billion.

The steady decline in business is giving rise to a good

deal of heart-searching among leading securities houses. The industry incurred hugely higher levels of costs during the preparations for Big Bang in October 1986, both in terms of hardware like computerized dealing systems and expensive office accommodation, and also for teams of expensive staff.

The emerging cost pressures on agency brokers were confirmed yesterday when the leading Midland firm Albert E Sharp said commission rates were being lifted marginally. "Investors need some mechanism to deal in and this will cease if we all go bust," the firm told clients.

This move by Sharp may be followed by smaller firms. But leading agency brokers with mostly institutional clients are expected to absorb losses as they appear, with no increases in commissions yet. Some may even trim rates, even though competition is ferocious, and aim to boost volumes by doing so.

According to a Bank of England survey last year, commission rates halved from 0.4 per cent before Big Bang to 0.2 per cent on institutional sized deals. Many large deals are done on even finer terms. What lay behind this sharp fall in commissions, which were

Monthly turnover of Alpha & Beta stocks

1987	Value £m
January	36.1
February	42.7
March	39.5
April	31.8
May	34.4
June	49.0
July	51.5
August	38.9
September	41.4
October	45.4
November	25.2
December	25.2
1988	
January	23.9

Source: Morgan Grenfell

Gevaert chief claims surprise 27% stake in La Générale

From Jonathan Brande, Brussels

Mr André Leyssen, the Belgian businessman whose bid to save Société Générale de Belgique from foreign control, appeared to be floundering at the weekend, claimed yesterday to lead a consortium with a larger stake than his rivals.

In a surprise announcement, Mr Leyssen, chairman of the big Gevaert group, said he and allies now controlled 7.7 million voting shares in La Générale, giving him 27.5 per cent.

In addition, if, in a ruling expected this morning, the Commercial Tribunal gives the go-ahead for a new 12 million share issue, Mr Leyssen's consortium hopes to take up his option on all of them, giving him 49.25 per cent of the shares.

Mr Leyssen's claim to con-

trol such a large proportion of existing shares means he is no longer out of the running. However, on the basis of existing shares alone, his group would not command a controlling interest in La



Leyssen: still in the running.

Générale, and he would have to ally himself with one of the other groups attempting to take it over.

Mr Leyssen said he was ready to negotiate with any one who is prepared to ensure that the management decisions of La Générale continue to be taken in Belgium, to safeguard Belgian interests and to open the company to participation by firms from other EEC countries.

However, a stipulation that his future ally must not demand executive control is a challenge to Signor Carlo de Benedetti, whose public share offer for 15 per cent of La Générale shares sparked the surge of bids and counterbids for the company. Signor de Benedetti has said he would not accept less than personal control in any partnership.

Standard dismisses 200 staff

By Richard Thomson, Banking Correspondent

More than 200 employees are being dismissed by Standard Chartered and six branches will be closed. At the same time, 10 new departmental directors are being appointed as part of a sweeping reorganization of the bank's British operations.

Banking union officials claim the redundancies could be as high as 260. The review of Standard's domestic banking arrangements comes at a time when the bank is desperately seeking to cut costs and find a new corporate strategy. Reorganization of the bank's activities in other parts of the world is also expected.

Staffing at the London offices will also be pared back

IFS sounds a Budget warning for Lawson

Pay fears could limit tax cuts

By Rodney Lord, Economics Editor

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, may cut income tax by only 1p in the pound because of rapid growth in the economy and fears about rising pay settlements, says the Institute for Fiscal Studies in its annual *Green Budget*. This would mean postponing his target of a 25p basic rate.

Worries about the economy also argue in favour of concentrating some tax cuts on companies, which are more likely to invest, rather than putting spending money in the pockets of individuals. The IFS suggests a phased reduction in the Corporation Tax rate from 35 per cent to the same level as the basic rate of income tax, now 27 per cent.

In a joint presentation, Goldman Sachs, the investment bank, said that fiscal restraint rather than another rise in interest rates should be Mr Lawson's chosen instrument for cooling the economy down. Mr Lawson should restrict

tax cuts to £3 billion or less.

If policy were set too loose in the Budget, and the supply-side of the economy could not match the rise in demand, then inflation could rise sharply and much of the good work done over the past few years would be put at risk, said Goldman. The risks of too loose a policy were greater than those of too tight a policy.

The IFS expects the Chancellor to have about £9 billion of scope for manoeuvre, but believes he may opt for a more conservative £8 billion. A balanced Budget would leave about half of that sum to finance tax cuts.

The Institute says the top rate of income tax is likely to be cut to 50 per cent - 40 per cent producing too large a gain for top-rate taxpayers - and the higher rate threshold raised by 10 per cent. To maximize the incentive effect the aim should be to cut marginal rates

while keeping average rates as near as possible the same.

The taxation of husband and wife should be reformed in the direction of partially transferable allowances. And Personal Equity Plans, which have so far been a failure, should be recast to allow tax relief on contributions.

The IFS also argues strongly for cuts in Corporation Tax which would bring the rate down from its present 35 per cent closer to the basic rate of income tax. This would be less likely to increase consumer demand in the economy than income tax cuts, and more likely to lay the foundations for improved performance through higher investment. It would also remove the tax incentive in favour of debt finance rather than equity. Realising the two rates in one year could cost about £4 billion, but the Institute suggests a phased move over a number of years.

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## Consumer watchdog backs Parkinson on power sale

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Plans drawn up by Mr Cecil Parkinson, the Energy Secretary, for privatization of the electricity industry have been supported by the National Consumer Council, which is led by one of his former colleagues.

Mrs Sally Oppenheim-Barnes, chairman of the council, said yesterday that the industry must be radically restructured before privatization and the Central Electricity Generating Board must be split into separate companies.

"We don't want the Government to repeat the mistakes it made when privatizing British Telecom and British Gas. This time they must get it right. Otherwise it is hard to see that consumers will derive any benefit from the transformation of a giant state

monopoly into a giant private one.

"Our aim is a structure where competition is introduced where possible, and which will make effective regulation easier in cases where competition cannot be established."

Mrs Oppenheim-Barnes, a former Minister for Consumer Affairs who worked with Mr Parkinson at the Department of Trade and Industry, said the council believes the national grid should be removed from CEBG control and placed with a company which would act as a market-maker and buy power from generators and re-sell it to the distribution companies.

A similar proposal forms the main plank of Mr

Parkinson's plan to introduce more competition.

The NCC also suggests that: ● new generating companies should be free to sell into the national grid or directly to distribution companies.

● the CEBG network should be split into a number of generating companies.

● there should be a number of local distribution companies each with a local monopoly.

● they should be allowed to generate their own power.

● they should be allowed to continue operating their retail networks and contracting businesses.

The NCC says that if nuclear power stations are not saleable in their own right they should remain in the public sector, but the costs should not be recovered from the

taxpayer in the form of higher electricity prices and that if the Government wants more nuclear power it should offer generators direct subsidies.

The NCC proposals are broadly in line with those planned by Mr Parkinson, but his commitment to expanding nuclear power will be much firmer to meet the demand of Lord Marshall, chairman of the CEBG, that nuclear power should increase its market share and the general Government view that nuclear power should be encouraged.

Mrs Oppenheim-Barnes said: "Even after more competition is introduced into the industry, ordinary consumers' power to influence the quality of service that they get will be negligible. Strict regulation will be necessary"

## Hanson sells US plant for \$195m

By Alison Eadie

Hanson Industries, the American arm of Hanson, has sold the Lucerne Valley cement plant owned by Kaiser Cement to Mitsubishi Mining and Cement for \$195 million (£111 million).

Hanson has received more than \$265 million from selling parts of Kaiser, which it acquired for \$250 million last March. It has retained a significant presence in the American cement industry through its Permanent plant in northern California, which is the same size as the Lucerne plant.

Lucerne has an annual capacity of 1.6 million tons of cement. In the year to the end of September it had net sales of \$86.8 million and pretax profits of \$14.7 million.

Sir Gordon White, chairman of Hanson Industries, said Kaiser's remaining operations achieved record earnings in the last financial year and he looked forward to continued profitability from them.

"We believe the sale price for the Lucerne Valley plant and inventory represents an excellent return for our shareholders and offers Mitsubishi a unique modern facility for its entry into the United States market," Sir Gordon said.

Hanson Industries is shortly expected to start making disposals from the Kidde Group, the conglomerate acquired last month for \$1.7 billion.

Hanson has publicly said it would like to sell Edicott Johnson, its American retail footwear operation, and is in talks which could lead to the disposal of its Ross frozen foods and Youngs seafood business in Britain for about £300 million.

## BAT's velvet glove contains an iron fist

COMMENT David Brewerton

The optimistic boys at BAT Industries are all dressed up in their Sunday best, hoping to take a trip to Los Angeles to shake hands on a deal which would give them control and ownership of Farmers Group, a purchase that would give BAT 11 million insurance policyholders spread across half the states of the union.

This morning, BAT shareholders will receive a weighty letter about the proposed acquisition of Farmers, a letter which hardly countenances the possibility that the deal will not be sealed. "Farmers' initial response to the proposal was negative," says BAT, "but BATUS has written to Farmers expressing disappointment at the response and urging Farmers to reconsider its position so that the two sides can meet. BATUS emphasized that it was prepared to discuss all the terms of the proposal."

Farmers is unlikely to have been beguiled by the velvet glove which offered the \$60-a-share takeover, but even if it was, there is no mistaking the iron fist of BAT which penned the letter to shareholders. If BAT were not entirely serious, it would not have moved so fast to raise the \$3.2 billion towards the \$4.2 billion price tag implied by the mooted \$60 terms. It is having to

fund the cost of keeping the four-year revolving credit in place until it is required, at a rate of \$3 million a year.

Farmers is unlikely to accept the terms currently on offer, especially after reading the document. In his enthusiasm to get BAT's own shareholders on his side, chairman Patrick Sheehy is generous in his praise of the Farmers operation, and frank about the benefits which he sees flowing from a purchase. At the same time, of course, those benefits begin to erode if the price has to be increased, and \$60 is likely to become \$70 before a deal is struck.

BAT, however, is in a strong position to fund a higher bid. The tobacco operations are still producing cash at a dramatic rate. The letter includes an update on the end-year level of borrowing, which shows a reduction of some £800 million on the previous year-end. Even taking into account the borrowings arranged to finance a purchase of Farmers, BAT would still be less than 70 per cent geared, it calculates, once it has revealed Farmers' assets.

The one figure it will not part with at present is the size of the probable revaluation. But to reveal that would put just one piece of ammunition too much in the hands of the fighting Farmers.

## A good case for caution

Don't sell on a strike. That is a generally sound stock market adage, and the same advice might be offered to the Chancellor and Governor of the Bank of England on interest rate policy. Yesterday, fears about industrial strife and mounting pay pressures sent a frisson of alarm through the stock market and money market rates rose sharply to a level where they are fully discounting another half-point rise in base rates. But the authorities need not respond to these pressures precipitately.

The case for higher interest rates rests on an assessment of the risk of "overheating" in the economy and potential inflationary pressures. The authorities made their assessment last week and decided that the right level for base rates was 9 per cent. To raise rates again now would be to admit that last week's move, which was designed to lead the markets rather than respond to them, was ill-calculated, though there is little reason to suppose that the underlying condition of the economy is significantly different this week from last.

Ironically, the equity market's response to fears of higher interest rates for the time being makes any increase less likely. The crisis of confidence in financial markets which began with Black Monday prompted three half-point reductions in interest rates and it would be odd if a 43-point fall in the market were now to produce an increase. Nor is there any signal from

the foreign exchange markets where the pound has risen about a pennig since last week's increase. Although it is not yet bumping up against the DM3 "ceiling" again, it was showing no signs of weakness.

Whether an increase will be necessary later in the year remains to be seen. Certainly signs of a slowdown in the economy are still tenuous, and there was further evidence yesterday that demand remains buoyant in the shape of revised retail sales figures for January, showing that the drop in sales during December was a figment of the sampler's imagination.

Against this, producer prices for January, which showed a year-on-year fall in both input and output prices, gave little support to the idea that inflation is about to gallop off into the hills. Comparisons between the present rash of industrial action and the "winter of discontent" are far-fetched.

Deciding exactly where the economy is and where it is heading has seldom been more difficult in the run-up to the Budget. When in doubt there is a case for caution and, in making his Budget judgement, the Chancellor will be wise to err on the side of restraint in setting fiscal policy. Whether a conservative package will allow him to bring interest rates down in the wake of the Budget is a little less certain today than it was a week ago, but it is quite clear that too loose a fiscal stance will lead to further increases.

## UCL wins £1m court battle for damages

By Cliff Feltham

UCL Group, the computer systems supplier, whose shares are quoted on the Unlisted Securities Market, has won damages of £1.1 million after a long legal battle in the United States.

After paying legal costs, the company will receive about £600,000 - nearly six months' trading profit. The amount will be treated as an extraordinary item in the company's accounts.

For the year just ended UCL Group is estimated to have made about £1.4 million profit before tax.

UCL launched the legal action after Datamedia, a US company, gave it exclusive rights to sell its computer equipment in Britain and Ireland and then signed a worldwide agreement with ICL, the computer manufacturer.

A US federal district court in New Jersey awarded more than \$2 million damages to UCL in 1986. Datamedia appealed but the original judgment has now been upheld by three appeal court judges.

Mr Tony Styles, corporate planning director for UCL, said yesterday that after legal expenses the company would be left with about \$1.1 million (£600,000).

UCL shares, which were placed on the USM last year at 125p, were 5p easier yesterday at 130p. They reached a high of 215p before the market crash.



In the news: Colin Rosser of Goodhead Print Group yesterday (Photograph: David Hartley)

## Goodhead hits record £1.4m

By Alexandra Jackson

Goodhead Print Group, the printer and newspaper publisher, reported record profits of £1.4 million for the six months to November 30.

More than half the profits were earned from printing newspaper and magazines under contract, including the new children's weekly newspaper, the *Early Times*, but other activities, including publishing and the newly expanded design business, are also doing well.

Goodhead has built up its own newspaper publishing business and now has 20 titles in its portfolio. All but three were acquired as going concerns before the beginning of this financial year, while the start-ups were launched this year. They should be in profit within six months.

One of Goodhead's publications, the *South Oxfordshire Guardian*, won the Free Newspaper of the Year award.

Goodhead aims to provide

a comprehensive service from design through to printing and publishing. With this in mind, it acquired Company Publicity Group last August. Mr Colin Rosser, chairman of Goodhead, said: "This acquisition has fitted in extremely well and is contributing strongly to group profits."

Turnover in the half-year advanced from £16.8 million to £23.5 million. An interim dividend of 1.5p was declared.

## Martini offers £91m for Bénédictine

By Joe Joseph

Martini e Rossi, the Italian drinks group, has joined the rush for a slice of the French spirits industry with a Fr917 million (£91.3 million) bid for Bénédictine, the family-run Normandy-based liqueur maker which is also being pursued - against its wishes - by the French cognac house Remy Martin.

Bénédictine is the latest luxury French spirit brand to catch the eye of outsiders, who have found the price tags of France's prestige brands more

affordable since last October's stock market crash. Last week Martell, France's second biggest cognac producer, fell to Seagram for £525 million.

M Robert Duranthon, head of Martini's French operations, said a famous liqueur such as Bénédictine would fit snugly into the 300-strong range of wines and spirits that the Martini group already distributes around the world.

M Duranthon was reluctant to comment on suggestions that Bénédictine might have

sought out Martini as an alternative to Remy's unwelcome bid, but said that Martini's was a "friendly" takeover bid.

"We have talked to Bénédictine. According to the procedure in France, their board must approve our offer. But we have had consultations already with Bénédictine and they have been favourable to our approach."

Martini, a subsidiary of General Beverage of Geneva, is offering Fr6,550 a share for Bénédictine's entire share cap-

ital, capping the Fr6,200-a-share offer by Remy for up to 60 per cent of the liqueur company.

Bénédictine - which in July struck an agreement with Whitehead on joint distribution of products in the US - last month rejected Remy's bid, saying the cognac producer had failed to justify the move.

An extraordinary meeting of Bénédictine shareholders scheduled for yesterday was postponed, with no reason given.

## A fishy tale of the City

Triton Court, the glitzy, high-tech office development on the north side of the City's Finsbury Square, whose yuppie architectural features include an atrium, squash courts, subterranean fountains and the obligatory Roush brothers restaurant - Roush Britannia - is, I can reveal, the setting for an unsolved murder mystery. At the centre of the inquiry, which is taxing the minds of the top firm of chartered surveyors, Richard Ellis, is its attractive, outsize fish pond, adjacent to the said restaurant. According to Richard Ellis, which manages the property on behalf of the Royal London Mutual Insurance Society, "an unknown substance was introduced to the pond which had a suffocative effect on the fish." In short, some 17 brightly coloured Koi carp have been killed. The water has now been returned to its rightful state, the pond restocked, and the new intake is, so far, said to be thriving. One suggested explanation for the mystery is that a large gin and tonic was somehow secreted into the pond by one of the restaurant's customers. But another theory that has been put forward is that a faulty smoke duct, linked to the building's boiler house, is really the cause of death. I'm told that some claim it is having a deleterious effect on the paying tenants of the development as well as on the fish. Stay tuned for the next instalment.

## THE TIMES CITY DIARY

### Work for idle hands

With the volume of business in the stock market down to a trickle these days, staff with time on their hands at one leading broking firm have devised two ingenious new indexes. Both measured at 9am, an hour after prices are first quoted on Topic screens, the Inertia Index counts the number of stocks in the FT-SE 100 that have remained unchanged, and the Double Digit

Change Index records the number of stocks that have moved by 10p or more. "If business becomes slower still, the calculation may soon be done hourly or even by the minute," the brokers jest. For the record, the Inertia Index, which stood at 49 on Friday, rose to its maximum level of 100 yesterday, and the Double Digit Change Index raced from 1 on Friday to 12.

## Free thinker

There must be logic in it somewhere... A British Telecom customer in the Scarborough district ordered "free" copies of the telephone directories for the adjoining Harrogate and York districts. When he received them in the post, they were apparently



accompanied by a demand for £3 to cover postage. He complained to BT and refused to pay. BT then, I'm told, sent him an envelope to return the "free" directories - pre-paid.

## Still signing

Could it be that some whiz-kid at Citicorp Scrimgeour is casting covetous eyes on the secure back office job of the firms admin - and expense-signing - man, John Brown? Following a tip-off that Brown had left the firm, coincidentally at the same time as an expenses clamp-down, I now learn Brown is in fact still there. "There was a story around that we were sacking everyone over 50," chuckles MD John Hewitt. "I had a chat with Brown to tell him not to worry, and now this one has surfaced." Hewitt admits to a "cost tightening-up" but claims that only he has problems getting expenses signed. "I have to send mine to head office," he sighs.

## Old-boys' neat work

A new American study questions the wisdom of City firms laying off staff aged over 40 in favour of the younger generation, presumably on the assumption that older people are poorer performers. The study says they are merely throwing away experience. "There was no discrepancy between the 28-35-year-olds' managerial performance and that of the 45-55-year-olds," says Siegfried Streufert, professor of behavioural science at Pennsylvania State University. "The performance of the older group was, if anything, slightly better than the younger groups - the older group didn't make rash decisions." His findings, in *International Management Magazine*, show that young and old managers perform equally well. The younger managers tended to make better short-term decisions, but worse with long-term strategies. They were also more impulsive which sometimes landed them in trouble. French expert Paul Maruani agrees: "To lay people off because of their age rather than their level of skill means that industry will not be able to compete in the future."

James Capel, the broker, might be anxious to take a longer-term view of the stock market and economy - but isn't 999 years taking things a bit far? Its economist, Geoffrey Dennis, yesterday published his lengthy views on the US dollar, with the embargo "Not for publication before: 00.01 hrs Thurs 2 July, 2987".

Carol Leonard

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## Trial of British banker put back

Singapore (AFP) — The trial of a British banker and a top Singapore estate agent on two charges each of misleading the stock exchange about the sale of the Hyatt Regency Hotel here was adjourned yesterday to February 26.

The Finance Ministry's Commercial Affairs Department (CAD), which is prosecuting, told the court the postponement sought by both sides was to ascertain plans for the trial schedule.

Lawyers for Mr Michael Taylor, the Standard Chartered Bank manager, and Mr Allan Ng, the chairman of First City Holdings, told reporters outside the court-room that they needed time because several parties had to be lined up for the trial.

Mr Taylor and Mr Ng are accused of falsely telling the Securities Industry Council that they had no discussions prior to the sale of the hotel or about future plans for Mr Ng's company before the exchange was told of the deal.

Both men denied the charges when they were arraigned in a district court on January 18. Mr Taylor, aged 49, has been placed on bail of S\$150,000 (£40,500) and Mr Ng, aged 46, on a personal bond of S\$20,000.

Mr Ng, who was first arrested on July 19 last year as the CAD began investigating the Hyatt deal, was charged with insider trading on January 8. He faces a separate trial on that charge and is out on bail of S\$1 million.

The link with Chartered Bank is through First City's purchase of Monsia Investment's controlling shares in Sealion Hotels, the company that owns the Hyatt, early last year from the bank, where they had been mortgaged.

## Key information companies agree to link up

# Bradstreet in \$1.77bn merger

New York (Reuters) — Dun and Bradstreet Corporation, the information services group, said it had agreed to a \$1.77 billion (£1.01 billion) merger with IMS International Inc, a market research company that specializes in healthcare and drugs.

Dun and Bradstreet said the acquisition of IMS, a New York-based company with annual sales of \$412 million, will expand Dun and Bradstreet's scope to cover the rapidly growing area of healthcare research.

"IMS is a market leader in a clearly defined niche in the information industry in which Dun and Bradstreet does not now participate," said Mr Charles Moritz, the Dun and Bradstreet chairman.

Dun and Bradstreet, originally a credit service company, has grown through acquisitions into a provider of information about products, companies and markets. It had sales of \$3.4 billion in 1987.

Its subsidiaries, which include Moody's Investors Ser-

vice, A C Nielsen, the Donnelley Directory Yellow Pages Business and Official Airlines Guides, also feed facts into a database from which information services and products are created.

"Dun and Bradstreet's record clearly demonstrates a perceptible understanding of information services, the world of technology and its effective application," said Mr Robert Louis-Dreyfus, the IMS president and chief executive.

"Dun and Bradstreet's

broad financial resources and years of commitment to the information industry assure the long-term availability of IMS's products and services."

In 1987, Dun and Bradstreet reported a 15.6 per cent rise in net income to \$393 million.

IMS has not yet reported its 1987 figures, but for the 12-month period ended September 30 it posted a 23.6 per cent gain in net income to \$44.6 million.

IMS sells market information about prescription prod-

ucts, medical treatments and product marketing expenses to drug companies.

It also provides medical journals and news letters electronically to clients in 63 countries.

Under terms of the agreement, IMS shareholders will receive 0.8 of a share in Dun and Bradstreet for each IMS share.

The value of \$1.77 billion is based on a close of \$53 for Dun and Bradstreet shares on Friday.

## AAA pays £1m for 2.5% stake in Colly Farms

Lendu Holdings, which produces rubber in Malaysia and runs a sheep farm in Western Australia, has sold its 2.5 per cent stake in Colly Farms Cotton for £1 million cash to Anglo-American Agriculture, the British farm group which launched a tender offer for the Australian cotton producer last week.

Bertam Holdings — the Malaysian plantations group which, like Lendu, is part of the Rowe Evans Investments group — is also selling its stake in CFC for £2.7 million.

## Chesneys sale

Prudential Property Services, a subsidiary of Prudential Corporation, has agreed to acquire Chesneys with offices in Northwood and Northwood Hills. Chesneys deals primarily in residential property sales. The acquisition is for an undisclosed cash-and-shares consideration.

## US takeover

The Scottish Heritable Trust, through its subsidiary, Eastern Kayam OCM, is purchasing the business and assets of Komri's Inc, an oriental rug renovator and carpet washer in New York. The purchase price is \$1.45 million (£824,000).

## Ailsa assets

Ailsa Investment Trust was placed in members' voluntary liquidation at an extraordinary general meeting. The bulk of its remaining assets will be transferred to the trustee of Bishopsgate Special Situations Unit Trust. The 5 per cent preference stock will be repaid in cash at par, together with any accrued dividends.

## HPF disposal

Brown & Tawse has acquired the business and stock of High Pressure Forgings which is a division of CMT Engineering, a subsidiary of Caparo Industries, for about £375,000 in cash.

## Interim raised

An interim dividend of 1.3p (1.2p) is being paid by Mid Wynd International Investment for the six months to December 31. Pretax revenue dipped to \$82,346 (£94,948). Earnings per share were 1.02p (1.27p).

## Industry learns the Westminster way

By Colin Narbrough

A group of 15 industrialists, which included Mr Alan Judge, the chief executive of Pilkington Glass, and Mr Robin Miller, the chief executive of Emap, the East Midlands newspaper group, have ended a week-long course studying the ways of Whitehall and Parliament and are convinced that the "on-site" programme will help them to improve their relationship with Westminster.

The intensive course, which began with a weekend following MPs in their constituencies, and went on to cover a whole range of parliamentary and departmental activities, is the brainchild of the Industry and Parliament Trust.

The organization, which was set up to foster more sensible ties between the people generating the nation's wealth and those who govern, held its first "Parliamentary Study Programme" for industrialists last year.

The trust has far more experience in the other direction — sending MPs and parliamentary officials on secondment to industry for a month.

The participants' response at



Studying the law: Alan Judge of Pilkington and Robin Miller of Emap at the Commons

the closing assessment session in the House of Commons was favourable, and in certain cases even positively enthusiastic.

Mr Judge, whose company drew broad cross-party support in Parliament during its

successful fight last year against a takeover bid from BTR, the industrial conglomerate, described the course as marvellous.

He added that the solid week of management time had been well used.

He considered that the insight they had been given into the complex process of drafting legislation and nursing it through its many stages in the House of Lords and the House of Commons, was most valuable.

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## RECENT ISSUES

EQUITIES		Share Price		Change	
Ald Restaurants	50.42	+2	Shetisbury (180p)	148.4	-1
Am-Henriques 77p	71.1	-1	Sykes	110.2	-1
Brit Pet P/P	75.2	-2	Sykes-Pickavant	116.2	-2
Carroll Phoenix (120p)	141.4	-1	TGI (130p)	84.31	-1
City Group (100p)	240	-1	Thorn Hedges (80p)	51.3	-1
Eurotunnel	16	-1	Tomorrow's Leisure	103.6	-1
Eurotunnel Writs	76.3	-1	URS Int'l	51.3	-1
Firstland	120.3	-1	USDC Int'l	80	-1
Fairway London	73.2	-1	Waverley Mining	27.5	-1
Hard Rock Cafe	110.1	-1			
Do 'A'	105.1	-1			
Hadfield Est (100p)	66.1	-1			
Home Group	105.1	-1			
ISA Int'l (80p)	66.1	-1			
Inshops (80p)	35.3	-1			
Kwikpak	35.3	-1			
Mowlem	35.3	-1			
Nestor-BNA (75p)	35.3	-1			
Power Corp	105.1	-1			
Sealed Air (80p)	105.1	-1			
Soc Archives	175.8	-1			
</					

## TRADITIONAL OPTIONS

First Dealings	Last Dealings	Last Dealings	For Settlement
February 1	February 1	February 1	May 16
Call options were taken out on 4/2/88. All calls, puts, and spreads were taken out on 4/2/88. All calls, puts, and spreads were taken out on 4/2/88.			

## LONDON TRADED OPTIONS

Series	Call	Put	Call	Put	Call	Put	Call	Put	Call	Put
Aldi Lynx	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Amalgamated	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Amalgamated 77p	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Brit Pet P/P	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Carroll Phoenix (120p)	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
City Group (100p)	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Eurotunnel	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Eurotunnel Writs	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Firstland	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Fairway London	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Hard Rock Cafe	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Do 'A'	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Hadfield Est (100p)	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Home Group	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
ISA Int'l (80p)	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Inshops (80p)	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Kwikpak	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Mowlem	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Nestor-BNA (75p)	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Power Corp	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Sealed Air (80p)	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Soc Archives	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300

## APPOINTMENTS

# Sales chief for Future Systems

Future Systems: Mr Jonathan Worrall has been made sales director.

Crittall Windows: Mr David Blake becomes managing director from April 1.

Borland International: Mr Alain Blanquart has been promoted to the new post of vice-president, European operations.

Buncher Robinson & Staples: Mr Alex Kalasky joins the board of the bankers' division.

John Sisk and Son: Mr Jeremy Browne has been made marketing director, with Mr John Butler as estimating director and Mr Paul Wilson as commercial director.

Quigley & Associates: Mr John Whitmore becomes an executive director.

Levitt Group: Mr Stuart Nesbitt has been made group sales and marketing director.

British Investment Trust: Dr Paul Whitney joins the board.

Newmont Gold Company: Dr John Parry has been elected to the board.

Armstrong Equipment: Mr David Burnett has been made a non-executive director.

CBI Smaller Firms Council: Mr Harry Kleeman has become chairman, succeeding Mrs Jean Parker.

Trinity International Holdings: Mr H Jamieson becomes vice-president, with Mr J Ainsley as vice-president, finance, and Mr R Lind as vice-president, marketing.

John Armit Wines: Mr Nicholas Stanley has joined the board.

Jonathan Wren & Co: Miss Jill Backhouse has been promoted to associate director and Mr Roger Steare has been made associate director. Mr Christopher Bryant has been named chief executive with Miss Pamela McAlister as associate director of Jonathan Wren Accountancy.

Marriott Hotel and Resorts: Mr Peter Haigh has been promoted to regional director of sales and marketing for Europe, Middle East, Africa and Australia.

St Modwen Developments: Mr Colin Shaw joins the board.

V Band Corporation: Mr Michael Newman has become vice-chairman.

## BASE LENDING RATES

Bank	Rate
ABN	9.00%
Adam & Company	9.00%
BCI	9.00%
Consolidated Crds	9.00%
Co-operative Bank	8.50%
C. Hoare & Co	9.00%
Hong Kong & Shanghai	9.00%
Lloyds Bank	9.00%
Nat Westminster	9.00%
Royal Bank of Scotland	9.00%
TSB	9.00%
Citibank NA	9.00%



AA pays £1.25% Colly Farm Chesney's  
US taken  
Ailsa asse  
vident  
HIPF dis  
Interim  
APPOINT  
Sales e  
for Fm  
System  
BAG  
LEND  
RATE

150 6 150

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Flat start to account

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began yesterday. Dealings end February 19. Contango day February 22. Settlement day February 29.  
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices recorded are at market close. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close. Where one price is quoted, it is a middle price. Changes, yields and price earnings ratios are based on middle prices. (2s) denotes Alpha Stocks.

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No.	Company	Group	Close	Change
1	Wolfrumpton & D	Breweries	100.00	0.00
2	Yates Tea	Cereals	100.00	0.00
3	British Milk	Dairy	100.00	0.00
4	Meat & Poultry	Food	100.00	0.00
5	Trinity Europe	Oil	100.00	0.00
6	Hay (Norman)	Industries E-K	100.00	0.00
7	Gou SR	Drapery	100.00	0.00
8	Edro	Industries E-K	100.00	0.00
9	Farnell Elec	Electronics	100.00	0.00
10	Trinoco	Motor/Aircraft	100.00	0.00
11	Benet & Fount	Electronics	100.00	0.00
12	Alford Lin	Property	100.00	0.00
13	Alford Wear	Industries A-D	100.00	0.00
14	Photo-Me	Industries L-R	100.00	0.00
15	Dunhill	Drapery	100.00	0.00
16	Tesco (m)	Food	100.00	0.00
17	Chrysalis	Leisure	100.00	0.00
18	Holmes Pro	Industries E-K	100.00	0.00
19	Radian Meal	Industries L-R	100.00	0.00
20	Wilson Bowden	Building	100.00	0.00
21	Wood (SW)	Industries S-Z	100.00	0.00
22	Gestner	Industries E-K	100.00	0.00
23	Unilever Inv	Breweries	100.00	0.00
24	Adyland	Motor/Aircraft	100.00	0.00
25	Advent	Industries A-D	100.00	0.00
26	Banner	Industries A-D	100.00	0.00
27	Lynco Prop	Property	100.00	0.00
28	Dubiler	Electronics	100.00	0.00
29	T & N (m)	Industries S-Z	100.00	0.00
30	Gordon Russell	Industries E-K	100.00	0.00
31	Hollis	Drapery	100.00	0.00
32	Inland Frozen	Food	100.00	0.00
33	Conder Ory	Building	100.00	0.00
34	Widling Office	Drapery	100.00	0.00
35	Phicom	Electronics	100.00	0.00
36	Camford Eng	Industries A-D	100.00	0.00
37	Burnwood Brew	Breweries	100.00	0.00
38	Bryant	Building	100.00	0.00
39	Beck (John)	Textiles	100.00	0.00
40	MBS	Electronics	100.00	0.00
41	Lilly (PIC)	Building	100.00	0.00
42	Devonia (IA)	Breweries	100.00	0.00
43	Six Hundred	Industries S-Z	100.00	0.00
44	TSV	Cinema/TV	100.00	0.00

© Times Newspapers Ltd. Daily Total

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £8.00 in Saturday's newspaper.						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	TOTAL

BRITISH FUNDS			
NAME	Low Bid	High Bid	Change
1000	100.00	100.00	0.00
1001	100.00	100.00	0.00
1002	100.00	100.00	0.00
1003	100.00	100.00	0.00
1004	100.00	100.00	0.00
1005	100.00	100.00	0.00
1006	100.00	100.00	0.00
1007	100.00	100.00	0.00
1008	100.00	100.00	0.00
1009	100.00	100.00	0.00
1010	100.00	100.00	0.00
1011	100.00	100.00	0.00
1012	100.00	100.00	0.00
1013	100.00	100.00	0.00
1014	100.00	100.00	0.00
1015	100.00	100.00	0.00
1016	100.00	100.00	0.00
1017	100.00	100.00	0.00
1018	100.00	100.00	0.00
1019	100.00	100.00	0.00
1020	100.00	100.00	0.00
1021	100.00	100.00	0.00
1022	100.00	100.00	0.00
1023	100.00	100.00	0.00
1024	100.00	100.00	0.00
1025	100.00	100.00	0.00
1026	100.00	100.00	0.00
1027	100.00	100.00	0.00
1028	100.00	100.00	0.00
1029	100.00	100.00	0.00
1030	100.00	100.00	0.00
1031	100.00	100.00	0.00
1032	100.00	100.00	0.00
1033	100.00	100.00	0.00
1034	100.00	100.00	0.00
1035	100.00	100.00	0.00
1036	100.00	100.00	0.00
1037	100.00	100.00	0.00
1038	100.00	100.00	0.00
1039	100.00	100.00	0.00
1040	100.00	100.00	0.00
1041	100.00	100.00	0.00
1042	100.00	100.00	0.00
1043	100.00	100.00	0.00
1044	100.00	100.00	0.00
1045	100.00	100.00	0.00
1046	100.00	100.00	0.00
1047	100.00	100.00	0.00
1048	100.00	100.00	0.00
1049	100.00	100.00	0.00
1050	100.00	100.00	0.00
1051	100.00	100.00	0.00
1052	100.00	100.00	0.00
1053	100.00	100.00	0.00
1054	100.00	100.00	0.00
1055	100.00	100.00	0.00
1056	100.00	100.00	0.00
1057	100.00	100.00	0.00
1058	100.00	100.00	0.00
1059	100.00	100.00	0.00
1060	100.00	100.00	0.00
1061	100.00	100.00	0.00
1062	100.00	100.00	0.00
1063	100.00	100.00	0.00
1064	100.00	100.00	0.00
1065	100.00	100.00	0.00
1066	100.00	100.00	0.00
1067	100.00	100.00	0.00
1068	100.00	100.00	0.00
1069	100.00	100.00	0.00
1070	100.00	100.00	0.00
1071	100.00	100.00	0.00
1072	100.00	100.00	0.00
1073	100.00	100.00	0.00
1074	100.00	100.00	0.00
1075	100.00	100.00	0.00
1076	100.00	100.00	0.00
1077	100.00	100.00	0.00
1078	100.00	100.00	0.00
1079	100.00	100.00	0.00
1080	100.00	100.00	0.00
1081	100.00	100.00	0.00
1082	100.00	100.00	0.00
1083	100.00	100.00	0.00
1084	100.00	100.00	0.00
1085	100.00	100.00	0.00
1086	100.00	100.00	0.00
1087	100.00	100.00	0.00
1088	100.00	100.00	0.00
1089	100.00	100.00	0.00
1090	100.00	100.00	0.00
1091	100.00	100.00	0.00
1092	100.00	100.00	0.00
1093	100.00	100.00	0.00
1094	100.00	100.00	0.00
1095	100.00	100.00	0.00
1096	100.00	100.00	0.00
1097	100.00	100.00	0.00
1098	100.00	100.00	0.00
1099	100.00	100.00	0.00
1100	100.00	100.00	0.00

SHORTS (Under Five Years)			
NAME	Low Bid	High Bid	Change
1000	100.00	100.00	0.00
1001	100.00	100.00	0.00
1002	100.00	100.00	0.00
1003	100.00	100.00	0.00
1004	100.00	100.00	0.00
1005	100.00	100.00	0.00
1006	100.00	100.00	0.00
1007	100.00	100.00	0.00
1008	100.00	100.00	0.00
1009	100.00	100.00	0.00
1010	100.00	100.00	0.00
1011	100.00	100.00	0.00
1012	100.00	100.00	0.00
1013	100.00	100.00	0.00
1014	100.00	100.00	0.00
1015	100.00	100.00	0.00
1016	100.00	100.00	0.00
1017	100.00	100.00	0.00
1018	100.00	100.00	0.00
1019	100.00	100.00	0.00
1020	100.00	100.00	0.00
1021	100.00	100.00	0.00
1022	100.00	100.00	0.00
1023	100.00	100.00	0.00
1024	100.00	100.00	0.00
1025	100.00	100.00	0.00
1026	100.00	100.00	0.00
1027	100.00	100.00	0.00
1028	100.00	100.00	0.00
1029	100.00	100.00	0.00
1030	100.00	100.00	0.00
1031	100.00	100.00	0.00
1032	100.00	100.00	0.00
1033	100.00	100.00	0.00
1034	100.00	100.00	0.00
1035	100.00	100.00	0.00
1036	100.00	100.00	0.00
1037	100.00	100.00	0.00
1038	100.00	100.00	0.00
1039	100.00	100.00	0.00
1040	100.00	100.00	0.00
1041	100.00	100.00	0.00
1042	100.00	100.00	0.00
1043	100.00	100.00	0.00
1044	100.00	100.00	0.00
1045	100.00	100.00	0.00
1046	100.00	100.00	0.00
1047	100.00	100.00	0.00
1048	100.00	100.00	0.00
1049	100.00	100.00	0.00
1050	100.00	100.00	0.00
1051	100.00	100.00	0.00
1052	100.00	100.00	0.00
1053	100.00	100.00	0.00
1054	100.00	100.00	0.00
1055	100.00	100.00	0.00
1056	100.00	100.00	0.00
1057	100.00	100.00	0.00
1058	100.00	100.00	0.00
1059	100.00	100.00	0.00
1060	100.00	100.00	0.00
1061	100.00	100.00	0.00
1062	100.00	100.00	0.00
1063	100.00	100.00	0.00
1064	100.00	100.00	0.00
1065	100.00	100.00	0.00
1066	100.00	100.00	0.00
1067	100.00	100.00	0.00
1068	100.00	100.00	0.00
1069	100.00	100.00	0.00
1070	100.00	100.00	0.00
1071	100.00	100.00	0.00
1072	100.00	100.00	0.00
1073	100.00	100.00	0.00
1074	100.00	100.00	0.00
1075	100.00	100.00	0.00
1076	100.00	100.00	0.00
1077	100.00	100.00	0.00
1078	100.00	100.00	0.00
1079	100.00	100.00	0.00
1080	100.00	100.00	0.00
1081	100.00	100.00	0.00
1082	100.00	100.00	0.00
1083	100.00	100.00	0.00
1084	100.00	100.00	0.00
1085	100.00	100.00	0.00
1086	100.00	100.00	0.00
1087	100.00	100.00	0.00
1088	100.00	100.00	0.00
1089	100.00	100.00	0.00
1090	100.00	100.00	0.00
1091	100.00	100.00	0.00
1092	100.00	100.00	0.00
1093	100.00	100.00	0.00
1094	100.00	100.00	0.00
1095	100.00	100.00	0.00
1096	100.00	100.00	0.00
1097	100.00	100.00	0.00
1098	100.00	100.00	0.00
1099	100.00	100.00	0.00
1100	100.00	100.00	0.00

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS			
NAME	Low Bid	High Bid	Change
1000	100.00	100.00	0.00
1001	100.00	100.00	0.00
1002	100.00	100.00	0.00
1003	100.00	100.00	0.00
1004	100.00	100.00	0.00
1005	100.00	100.00	0.00
1006	100.00	100.00	0.00
1007	100.00	100.00	0.00
1008	100.00	100.00	0.00
1009	100		



[illegible]

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Sterling index compared with 1975 was down at 74.1 (day's range 74.1-74.2).				
STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES				
Market rates for February 8				
Range	Class	1 month	3 month	
New York	1.7480-1.7545	1.7535-1.7545	0.54-0.51P	1.18-1.13P
Paris	2.2104-2.2575	2.2162-2.2212	0.21-0.20P	0.72-0.70P
Australia	3.3575-3.4046	3.3575-3.4046	15-15P	10-10P
Brussels	12.41-12.52	12.41-12.52	22-22P	50-50P
Copenhagen	11.85-12.00	11.85-12.00	11-11P	20-20P
Dublin	1.1175-1.1211	1.1175-1.1211	11-11P	11-11P
Frankfurt	2.2971-2.3003	2.2971-2.3003	15-15P	45-45P
Geneva	1.98-1.99	1.98-1.99	38-38P	200-200S
Madrid	150.21-150.35	150.21-150.35	10-10P	200-200S
Munich	2198.87-2194.00	2190.24-2194.00	35-35S	11-11P
Netherlands	1.1025-1.1050	1.1025-1.1050	35-35S	115-115S
Oslo	10.0525-10.0540	10.0525-10.0540	10-10P	10-10P
Stockholm	10.0501-10.0349	10.0181-10.0154	10-10P	15-15P
Tokyo	266.92-267.12	225.35-225.72	11-11P	85-85P
Zurich	2.02-2.017	2.02-2.017	10-10P	10-10P
Zurich	2.4235-2.4400	2.4235-2.4335	15-15P	5-5P

OTHER STERLING RATES	
Argentina auster*	\$5.545-5.807P
Australia dollar	0.54-0.51P
Belgian franc	0.0025-0.0025P
Brazil cruzeiro*	152.38-152.38P
Canada dollar	0.7565-0.7565P
Denmark krone	6.692-7.240P
Hong Kong dollar	2.285-2.287P
India rupee	13.6412-13.6412P
Japanese yen	360.00-360.00P
Kuwait dirham KWD	4.6225-4.625P
Malaysian dollar	4.6094-4.613P
New Zealand dollar	2.8352-2.8352P
Saudi Arabia riyal	4.5450-4.5450P
South African rand	1.4740-1.4740P
Sri Lanka rand (com)	3.6392-3.6392P
Sri Lanka rand (ind)	4.0475-4.0475P
Swiss franc	2.02-2.017P
Taiwan dollar	2.02-2.017P
United Arab Emirates dirham	4.6225-4.625P

\*London, London & Country Bank & Co.

### THIRD MARKET

## MONEY MARKETS

**Base Rates (%): Clearing Banks 9 Finance Hse 9**  
**Discount Market Loans %**  
**Overnight High: 7% Low: 4 Week Bids: 7%**

**Dollar CDs (%)**  
 1 mth: 5.50-5.65  
 12 mth: 7.50-7.75

**3 mth: 7.00-6.95    6 mth: 7.15-7.10**

### EURO MONEY DEPOSITS %

**Currency**      **7 day**      **1 mth**      **3 mth**      **6 mth**

**Dollar:**      6 1/2-6 3/4      6 1/2-6 3/4      6 1/2-6 3/4      6 1/2-6 3/4

**Deutschmark:**      5 1/2-5 3/4      5 1/2-5 3/4      5 1/2-5 3/4      5 1/2-5 3/4

**French Franc:**      7 1/2-7 3/4      7 1/2-7 3/4      8 1/2-8 3/4      8 1/2-8 3/4

**Swiss Franc:**      1 1/2-1 3/4      1 1/2-1 3/4      1 1/2-1 3/4      1 1/2-1 3/4

**Yen:**      3 1/2-3 3/4      4 3/4-4 1/2      4 1/2-4 3/4      4 1/2-4 3/4

**ECGD**

**Fixed Rate Standing Offer Programs, Make-up deposits:**  
 Jan 1, 1987: Annualized January 23, 1987  
 February 28, 1987: 8.00% to 10.00 per cent. Scheduled 1/28  
 March 28, 1987: 8.00% to 10.00 per cent. Scheduled 3/28  
 December 31, 1987: 8.00% to 10.00 per cent. Scheduled 12/31

**Base Rates (%): Clearing Banks 9 Finance Hse 9**  
**Discount Market Loans %**  
**Overnight High: 7% Low: 4 Week Bids: 7%**

**Dollar CDs (%)**  
 1 mth: 5.50-5.65  
 12 mth: 7.50-7.75

**3 mth: 7.00-6.95    6 mth: 7.15-7.10**

### EURO MONEY DEPOSITS %

**Currency**      **7 day**      **1 mth**      **3 mth**      **6 mth**

**Dollar:**      6 1/2-6 3/4      6 1/2-6 3/4      6 1/2-6 3/4      6 1/2-6 3/4

**Deutschmark:**      5 1/2-5 3/4      5 1/2-5 3/4      5 1/2-5 3/4      5 1/2-5 3/4

**French Franc:**      7 1/2-7 3/4      7 1/2-7 3/4      8 1/2-8 3/4      8 1/2-8 3/4

**Swiss Franc:**      1 1/2-1 3/4      1 1/2-1 3/4      1 1/2-1 3/4      1 1/2-1 3/4

**Yen:**      3 1/2-3 3/4      4 3/4-4 1/2      4 1/2-4 3/4      4 1/2-4 3/4

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GOLD

# LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Vol		Open	High	Low	Close	Vol
<b>Three Month Eurodollar</b>											
Mar 89	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432	<b>US Treasury Bond</b>					
Jun 89	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432	Jun 89	90.21	90.21	90.59	90.43	1005
Sept 89	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432	Jun 90	90.21	90.21	90.59	90.43	1005
Dec 89	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432	<b>Long GR</b>					
Mar 90	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432	Jun 89	119.04	119.04	119.04	119.04	254
Jun 90	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432	Jun 90	119.04	119.04	119.04	119.04	254
Sept 90	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432	Jun 91	119.04	119.04	119.04	119.04	254
Dec 90	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432	<b>PT-SE 100</b>					
Mar 91	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432	Jun 89	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	545
Jun 91	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432	Jun 90	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	545
Sept 91	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432	Jun 91	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	545
Dec 91	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432	Jun 92	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	545
Mar 92	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432	<b>Japanese Gov Bond</b>					
Jun 92	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432	Jun 89	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	72
Sept 92	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432	Jun 90	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	72
Dec 92	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432	Jun 91	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	72
Mar 93	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432	Jun 92	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	72
Jun 93	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Sept 93	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Dec 93	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Mar 94	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Jun 94	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Sept 94	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Dec 94	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Mar 95	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Jun 95	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Sept 95	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Dec 95	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Mar 96	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Jun 96	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Sept 96	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Dec 96	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Mar 97	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Jun 97	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Sept 97	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Dec 97	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Mar 98	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Jun 98	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Sept 98	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Dec 98	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Mar 99	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Jun 99	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Sept 99	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Dec 99	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Mar 00	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Jun 00	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Sept 00	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Dec 00	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Mar 01	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Jun 01	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Sept 01	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Dec 01	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Mar 02	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Jun 02	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Sept 02	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Dec 02	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Mar 03	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Jun 03	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Sept 03	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Dec 03	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Mar 04	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Jun 04	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Sept 04	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Dec 04	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Mar 05	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Jun 05	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Sept 05	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Dec 05	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Mar 06	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Jun 06	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Sept 06	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Dec 06	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Mar 07	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Jun 07	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Sept 07	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Dec 07	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Mar 08	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Jun 08	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Sept 08	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Dec 08	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Mar 09	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Jun 09	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Sept 09	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Dec 09	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Mar 10	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Jun 10	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Sept 10	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Dec 10	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Mar 11	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Jun 11	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Sept 11	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Dec 11	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Mar 12	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Jun 12	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Sept 12	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Dec 12	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Mar 13	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Jun 13	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Sept 13	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Dec 13	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Mar 14	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Jun 14	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Sept 14	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Dec 14	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Mar 15	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Jun 15	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Sept 15	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Dec 15	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Mar 16	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Jun 16	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Sept 16	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Dec 16	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Mar 17	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Jun 17	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Sept 17	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Dec 17	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Mar 18	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Jun 18	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Sept 18	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Dec 18	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Mar 19	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Jun 19	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Sept 19	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Dec 19	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Mar 20	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Jun 20	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Sept 20	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Dec 20	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Mar 21	90.46	90.46	90.38	90.44	17432						
Jun 21											

صبرنا من الامل







## TECHNOLOGY

Dilemma  
over  
biotech  
progressFrom Keith Schneider  
in San Francisco

Amid the uproar over whether to release living, genetically altered bacteria into the environment, one vital development seems to have gone virtually unnoticed. A biotechnology experiment that began last year in California seems to have worked.

But if that is a reason to celebrate, nobody at Advanced Genetic Sciences, the company that developed bacteria to prevent frost damage of crops, is pouring champagne.

The future of projects to invent new farm products made from altered bacteria is now more bleak than ever, according to industry executives.

The public's anxiety about the technology, a relentless attack by critics, and violations of US government rules for biotechnology experiments by scientists have resulted in costly delays.

Furthermore, the stock-market collapse in October has dried up sources of investment income and reduced the chances that new projects will be started soon.

Critics of genetic engineering, who consider genetically altered bacteria a potential threat to the environment, are heartened by the declining interest in the technology.

But advocates say that in the absence of biological products — for fighting insects, weeds, and diseases — farmers will continue to use vast amounts of chemical insecticides, herbicides, and fungicides that have polluted drinking water and shown up in trace amounts in fresh and processed food.

The company's troubles have been closely watched by other agricultural biotechnology companies.

## Bill Gates dropped out of university. Now he is Mr Software

Workaholic  
who showed  
the giants  
how to do it

Thirteen years after its founding by two self-described computer nerds, Microsoft has slugged its way to the top of the fiercely competitive personal computer software industry.

Not only has the tenacious US company snatched its way ahead of most of the pack, it has positioned itself as a standard-setter that can no longer be ignored.

Microsoft has accomplished this feat by aggressively pursuing — and often imposing — its own ideas on what software should be for the personal computer business; by cajoling current and would-be corporate customers into using its products; and by carrying stable and skilled management.

Bruce Johnston, an analyst for First Boston in New York, said: "It is the biggest and most influential company in the software industry. It already is a 600lb gorilla and will probably get fatter."

Feeding and challenging that gorilla is William Gates, Microsoft's 32-year-old chairman who co-founded the company in January 1975 after dropping out of Harvard.

Microsoft's other co-founder, Paul Allen, left the company in 1985 to form Syntex, a software company specializing in business-application programs.

Last year, Mr Gates was hailed as the nation's youngest billionaire — at least on paper — although his worth dropped to just below \$1 billion (about

\$550 million) after the stock-market crash in October.

Mr Gates, who owns more than 35 per cent of the company's approximately 52 million shares, sold about 5 per cent of his holdings earlier last autumn for about \$57 million (£31 million).

A workaholic bachelor, he stays out of the company's day-to-day operations but remains its driving force.

Mr Johnston said: "People are pretty quick to point out that Bill Gates is a technical guru. They tend to miss Bill Gates the politically-savvy guy and the marketing-savvy guy. He is one of the better

## PROFILE

By Terence Flinn

salesmen I've ever experienced. He is persuasive and has very strong opinions."

William Zachmann, senior vice-president of IDC, a computer-industry market-research company, said that Mr Gates also doesn't have "the kind of personality and ego problems that very young entrepreneurs usually have," and has surrounded himself with highly competent executives.

But he does have a killer instinct when it comes to promoting his company's wares. In one instance in 1985, Mr Gates discovered Apple Computer was developing a programming language for its Macintosh personal computers.



Microsoft's 32-year-old chief Bill Gates: more than just a computer whizz kid

He reportedly confronted Apple officials and threatened to cut off the company's licence to use Microsoft's program for its successful Apple II computer — unless Apple signed over to Microsoft the rights to the language software. Apple had no choice but to consent.

Mr Gates also has been instrumental in the development of Microsoft's OS-2 software, the operating system that is eventually likely to run a new generation of IBM and IBM "clone" personal computers that use a faster and more powerful microchip.

OS-2 is the successor to MS-DOS — or Microsoft Disk Operating System — the backbone of Microsoft's fortune.

In a great coup for the young software company, Microsoft requested MS-DOS at IBM's request in the early 1980s for what would become the IBM PC.

But Microsoft also succeeded in gaining the proprietary rights for MS-DOS, allowing it to sell the software not only with IBM's PCs, but

with IBM compatibles. The deal eventually put Microsoft's product into the heart of more than 11 million personal computers.

The combination of its dominance in personal computer operating systems and its growing number of "applications" software — the programs that perform specific functions, such as word processing or accounting — have made Microsoft a formidable opponent.

In fact, the only real challenge to Microsoft in terms of revenue growth performance comes from Lotus Development, which markets the popular 1-2-3 spreadsheet program, software that quickly performs complex, interrelated accounting and business. It controls about two-thirds of the IBM PC spreadsheet market.

Last October, Microsoft launched a challenge in the market for IBM spreadsheet programs with the introduction of Excel, a version of its best-selling spreadsheet program formerly available only for Apple computers.

Living life  
at the end of  
a telephone

By David Guest

The 2.4 children that once denoted the average family have left the home to become "dinkies" and "consumer boomers". Today the average family has instead 2.4 remote-control handsets for electrical appliances.

There are hand-held boxes for controlling the TV, video, stereo; even the locks on the car. There are computers with cordless keyboards and telephone handsets with no visible means of support.

Where families with above-average incomes amass enviable quantities of such products, there may also be a radio-controlled security system. Each appliance has its own control panel and, by and large, each works independently.

The English word for this state of affairs may be salesmanship or chaos, depending on your point of view, but the French have a word for its cure — *La Domotique*.

*Domotique* represents a European initiative. Eight of the leading consumer electronics companies in Europe — Thorn EMI, Thomson, Philips, GEC, Mullard, Siemens, Electrolux and Zanussi — have banded together to replace diversity with a degree of uniformity in their products.

The aim is to produce electrical appliances that obey a consistent set of commands and are capable of working together. *Domotique* will apply not just to remote-control units — the standards it has come up with should cover home-entertainment systems, domestic services such as heating and lighting as well as telecommunications.

So, for example, it may be possible to switch on a central heating or security system over the telephone, using the

same principle that governs a telephone answering machine where stored messages can be played back down the line.

So compatible equipment from different suppliers should work in harness. If *Domotique* succeeds, homeowners can look forward to a kind of electronic European Parliament session as products from several countries chatter to each other in their living rooms.

Last month about 600 people convened in Paris at *Domotique 88*, subtitled the First European Conference on the Intelligent Home.

It was a public progress report on the idea of *Domotique* is a little over a year old with an EEC ministerial conference having given the project the green light and funding in 1986.

This year, work on standards will go ahead, and by the end of the year the first products to use them should be at the demonstration stage.

In the UK the project goes by a more prosaic title, the Integrated Home System (IHS). The main participant is Thorn EMI, which is leading the work on standard communications and interfaces.

Thorn EMI's John Ryan reports that his group's remit covers the way units communicate with each other and the links between them — coaxial (television) cable, twisted pair (telephone) wire, radio frequency, infra-red, and signalling on the mains.

But *Domotique* is in part a response to standardisation work under way in Japan and the USA the same direction. If the Japanese continue to dominate the markets for home-entertainment goods, they will have to be persuaded to conform to European standards for it to succeed.

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## BRIEFING

■ The first credit card that will give information and authorize transactions without the need for other credit equipment is to go on trial in Japan in April. Produced by Toshiba and Visa International, the "super-smart" card is the same size and thickness as current credit cards but includes a calculator-like keyboard, a liquid crystal display and built-in battery.

Card-holders can choose any one of four accounts by pressing a key. They enter their personal identity number and the amount of the transaction. The card will then verify the identity of the user, check the balance in the appropriate account, deduct the amount of the transaction and record it in a memory — all without the aid of a terminal or other computer support.

## Girls wanted

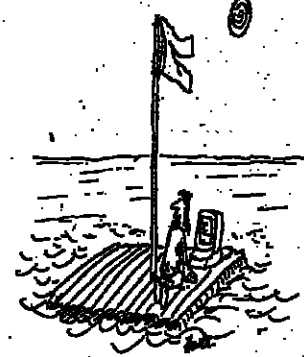
■ A campaign to encourage more girls to take up careers in information technology was launched last week by the Information Technology Skills Agency. John Nisbet, director of the agency, said: "Girls represent a large untapped source of potential skills and a sustained campaign is needed to attract them to apply for training courses."

The demand for personnel with specialised skills of this kind greatly exceeds supply and many interesting, well-paid jobs remain unfilled. Mr Nisbet explained that success in IT depended more on aptitude and talent for language and problem-solving than proficiency in maths and science.

The first stage of the campaign will be a study led by a group of employers to test whether such a campaign is likely to interest a substantial number of leading users and suppliers of IT goods and services. For the campaign to be successful, it must be sustained for several years.

## Tech-sharing

■ In an unusual sharing of proprietary technology, IBM and AT & T will, as expected, turn over the processes for making two



This game is for two players — so you can play as well

chips to Sematech, a US industry consortium that is trying to revive the American semiconductor industry's competitiveness. IBM and AT & T officials said that they had never before surrendered proprietary designs and processes to competitors. But they said that if the consortium, called Sematech, was to succeed, it had to begin with processes that would enable it to make some of the world's smallest circuits and to develop flexible-manufacturing techniques for custom and semi-custom chips.

AT & T is donating the design and process to make its 64-kbit static random access memory chip, and IBM is turning over the same specifications for its four-megabit dynamic random access memory chip. The companies will also lend several engineers to Sematech, which is building its fabrication plant in Texas.

## TV switch deal

■ A leading Japanese electronics firm suffering from the effects of the higher yen has come up with a unique

plan to send Japanese tourists to Egypt in exchange for a boost in its sales of television sets there. Money spent by tourists going to Egypt on NEC's Cleopatra Plan will be used by Egypt to buy NEC-made TV sets under a one-year agreement with the Egyptian government. About 5,000 Japanese are expected to visit Egypt this year on NEC-organized package tours, spending an estimated total of a billion yen — about £4.3 million.

Egypt will use the money to buy 250,000 television sets from NEC.

## DAT starts in US

■ Digital Audio Tape recorders and players were the stars of a US trade show last month as thousands of products that manufacturers hope will find their way into American living rooms this year went on display at the Las Vegas Convention Center.

Most major manufacturers were displaying DAT recorders, despite record companies' protests that consumers will use DAT taping at home to make copies of records and compact discs, cutting into sales. The high quality of the DAT cassette recordings, comparable to that of compact discs, has led the music industry to demand an anti-taping electronic chip be inserted so the units can be used only for playback. One firm said it will begin marketing playback-only DAT car-stereo units this month. Other manufacturers are keeping their DAT equipment off the market until the fight with the recording industry is settled.

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## TECHNOLOGY

## The shrinking has to stop

A theoretical limit may now have been reached in the continued ability of electronics to reduce the size of components, reports Robert Matthews

A phenomenon discovered by German scientists threatens to halt the drive to make ever-smaller electronic devices sooner than many thought.

It has been known for decades that there inevitably comes a point at which electronic devices cannot be shrunk any further.

The mutual interference, or "cross-talk", of individual components of a chip is a formidable barrier to continued miniaturization, but this can be overcome by clever design, as Plessey has recently shown with its ultra-fast silicon bipolar transistor-making process.

But there is no avoiding the limits set by quantum mechanics, the rules by which the electrons making up electric currents move around the microscopic circuits. According to quantum mechanics, it is possible to trap the electron, preventing its moving, if it is contained in a small enough area of material. No flow of electrons means no electric current, and non-functioning chips.

The common view is that such effects are, however, unlikely to come into play until micro circuits are far smaller than those being contemplated today. But now Dr Peter Marquardt and Professor Gunter Nimtz of the University of Cologne's physics department, have found evidence for quantum trapping on a scale uncomfortably close to that now being contemplated for the next generations of microprocessors.

The two researchers have been experimenting with "quantum dots", tiny areas of metal less than one micron, or one-thousandth of a millimetre, across. They have discovered that the electrical

conductivity of these dots rapidly decreases as the dots are made smaller, and eventually vanishes altogether. A quantum dot less than about 0.1 microns across ceases to conduct electricity at all, and becomes an insulator.

Professor Nimtz says: "Based on our observations, the limit to miniaturization of highly integrated switch circuits is probably between 0.5 and 0.1 of a micron."

The discovery appears at first to fly in the face of work carried out at the IBM Thomas Watson Research centre at Yorktown Heights into the construction of field-effect transistors with gate lengths of 0.1 micron and less. At the European Solid State Device Research Conference at Bologna last year, the IBM researchers claimed that transistors with components on this scale worked perfectly.

Peter Cavill, technical director of transistor makers Immos, believes that even if the fears raised by the West German research are confirmed, devices likely to be affected by it are probably 10 years away.

Professor Nimtz is, however, quick to point out that the discovery is not all bad news. "One could make certain construction elements smaller," he said. "For instance, resistance could be increased by making a metal strip smaller instead of elongating it."

He believes that the discovery could also lead to the development of new materials with tailor-made electrical or magnetic properties.

AEG, the West German engineering company, has placed an option on patent rights for the production and application of quantum dots.



Howard Kaler of IBM shows a chip that can store more than a million bits of information. But can they get any smaller?

## EVENTS

■ **Electron & BBC Micro Show**, March 18-20, UMIST, Manchester (0625 878888)  
■ **Cadcam 88**, March 22-24, National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham (01-608 1161)  
■ **Visit Recruitment Fair**, March 25-26, Cumberland Hotel, London, (01-262 1294)  
■ **Computer Recruitment Fair**, March 25-26, Rainbow Rooms, London (0491 681010)

■ **Computers in Retailing**, March 29-31, Metropole Hotel, Brighton (01-834 1717)  
■ **Scottish Computer Show**, April 12-14, Glasgow (01-861 5051)  
■ **Computer Recruitment Fair**, April 15-16, New Century Hall, Manchester (0491 681010)  
■ **Computer Recruitment Fair**, April 22-23, Watershed, Bristol (0491 681010)  
■ **Copiers 88**, May 24-26, Business Design Centre, London (01-940 6065)

## When an expert turns down that top executive post

## JOBSCENE

By Caroline Berman

Moving from a technical job into management can be traumatic. Instead of being left on your own to complete one objective, you now have to juggle with dozens. And instead of creating new computer systems, you are creating new strategies for your company. You often have to work much longer but without overtime.

The move can also mean a sudden launch into a whole new game of office politics: having to form alliances, and keep in with the right people.

There are problems with making technicians into managers. Computer programmers, for example, can become very good at their jobs, so people recognize their skills and want to promote them. Then they are given more management responsibility, usually some training, but are being led away from their own skill into another skill which they may or may not be good at.

A middle rank of junior managers who are not necessarily good managers is built up. It's then hard to move them to an area where they are good because their expectations have changed. They then create a blockage in the company and it is very difficult to get good people up and around them.

Geoff Dalby, assistant general manager responsible for data processing at the Woolwich Building Society, runs a computer department of 250 people. He said: "People who make good programmers often make very analytical managers. Their decision-making is impeded by too much detail. The former technicians must constrain the tendency to be a perfectionist. Management is a judgemental process, not an analytical one."

Not everyone is happy to move into management - for some the change is too traumatic, and they realize their limitations. Some technicians prefer to stay in that role rather than becoming managers.

David Jones, general manager of computer services at John Brown Engineers and Constructors (JBEC), and in charge of a team of 40 in the computer division, said: "Some people are backroom technocrats. They can't handle other people. They don't like selling a service because they get

embarrassed, and they don't want to go in front of a board and make presentations." On several occasions, added Mr Jones, people refused to be promoted.

One person took the managerial job, then realized he missed the creative "buzz" he got when working as an analyst. So he returned to his old job, although at the new pay.

At JBEC, the problem of technicians' career paths to management is solved to some extent by having a flexible pay structure: Mr Jones said: "We try to make sure we pay for the value of the person, not the job title. People don't care what they are called if they are getting fairly paid for their work. This means that some managers at John Brown don't earn as much as those working for them."

This system can also work against the ambitious technician. If you're too good at your technical job, you may be



David Jones: Some people are backroom technocrats passed over for a management position because you'll be considered too good to lose from the technical role.

Mr Jones commented: "It's tricky to get the individual you want into a management position. If they are good at their job, and are in a key role, you don't want them to move into management. Then you take the second or third best person as manager."

He said that he had thoroughly enjoyed being an analyst/programmer and giving birth to systems and programs and missed this challenge in management.

"The compensating factor was the strategy role - defining the way forward for a company. Instead of creating systems and programs you were creating future strategy that could benefit the company financially and benefit it

esoterically," he explained.

One of the leading drawbacks to being a manager at John Brown Engineers and Constructors is all the extra hours you have to work. It could mean working from 6.30 am until 8 pm because while the programmers work shifts, the manager has to be there the whole time. But they do not get paid overtime.

"As a manager," said Mr Jones, "you will probably be earning less per hour than an analyst/programmer, although you get more per year."

Office politics is something that managers can either play along with or ignore. "I don't bother with it," he said. "If you do the job well, it doesn't matter. I upset people, but my boss protects me. I have a key manager who also upsets people, but I stand by him. If I find that office politics are preventing me from doing the job, I'll leave. While the demand is there, I can afford that attitude."

Roger Hatfield, who was an operations manager at a manufacturing company before becoming a consultant at recruitment company Compupeople, suggests some tactics to help deal with office politics.

He said: "When you first get into management, make friends with the other managers. Make appointments to see them. This gives you a greater feel for what they do, and an appreciation of their problems and a perception of their DP problems. It also helps you gain allies and form friendships. You never know when you may have to lean on another." He also suggests making friends with all secretaries. "If you've a good rapport with them you can find out whatever is happening."

As a manager, you have to be sensitive when dealing with staff. "I used to say things off the cuff and people took it wrongly," said Mr Hatfield. "I moved some desks around one weekend. It wasn't very far but it was into what I thought was a more logical layout. But it caused terrible reactions. I didn't appreciate how people would feel if their territory was moved."

Now he has learned some management tricks. "The easiest way to get people to agree with you is to plant a seed. You throw out the idea, casually, just mention it in passing to someone, let them mull it over, and then come back to it at a meeting. Then someone brings up your idea, seeing the decision as a collective one."

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## TECHNOLOGY

## 'Time bombs' ticking away

By Nick Hampshire

For years it has been a common and thoroughly obnoxious habit for disaffected computer programmers to place "software time bombs" within programs running on their former employer's computers.

Days, or even weeks after the perpetrators had left, the "time bomb" would be triggered. The result is not an explosion but a corruption of every program and data file running on that machine.

A software time bomb is simply a small program which resides totally unobserved within the computer's memory.

This small program acts like an infection within the system, gradually knocking out portions of code and data and replacing them with copies of itself. Soon the corruption becomes so great that the programs fail and the data becomes irrevocably corrupted.

The insidious nature of this practice lies in the long time it takes for the "bugs" to destroy the system's software and data file. It may take weeks, even months, before the final collapse.

In the past software time bomb incidents have been confined to large systems. In fact incidents are now relatively rare, thanks to efficient software counter measures.

All has now changed, the bugs returned with a vengeance, and this time the target is the personal computer. Whereas the software time



bomb in a large system was confined within that system, this new form of software destruction is infectious.

It can be spread from machine to machine via bought or borrowed software, and once it has taken a hold it will systematically destroy every program run on that machine.

This so-called computer virus is a real threat to all computer users. Initially confined to computer games software running on the Commodore Amiga 500, it has spread to the Amiga business computers.

Cases have also been reported in the Atari range of computers, and most worrying of all, there have been persistent rumours of a recent outbreak involving IBM PCs in Germany.

The occurrence of this form of infectious software corruption within the IBM PC world is potentially very alarming. Just think of all the businesses around the world which now rely on PCs — the economic consequences could be enormous.

The source of this infectious soft-

ware corruption can be traced to a rather shadowy organization called the Swiss Cracking Association or SCA. It is believed that they originally developed the virus technique in order to prevent software piracy. The virus was supposed to be triggered only when an unauthorized copy was made.

The pirate copy would run quite normally for a while. During this time the pirate would probably make further copies. But all the time the virus would be multiplying.

Eventually the system would crash and a message would appear on the screen saying "congratulations — you've got the SCA virus and something wonderful has happened; your computer has come alive".

Unfortunately, their software was flawed, for once triggered, it became resident within the computer's memory and was able to spread to every piece of software run on the machine. Switching machines off destroys the virus in the RAM, but few people switch off their machines in between changing programs.

In this way the software virus moves from program to program without the user being aware of the awesome fate that is soon to overtake him.

The infection was initially spread through pirated software. However, software and computer dealers soon became one of the primary means of spreading the infection. Dealers' machines are left on all the time.

## Logging on now for a cottage industry

By Richard Sanson

In theory, the micro and the fibre optic cable should make the office block redundant. Most of us will be able to work at home, swapping messages by electronic mail, and calling up information on to screens from company databases, manned by skeleton staffs.

How far this scenario has reached is described in a recently published book, *The Telecommuters*, by Francis Kinsman. He forecasts that 10 to 15 per cent of the workforce will be teleworking by 1995, and 30 per cent by 2020.

There are four main practitioners of telecommuting in Britain, all with a different approach.

The earliest, F International, was 25 years old last year, and now numbers 1,000 people, 75 per cent of whom are freelance programmers and analysts, working from home.

Another group, CPS, originally the contract programming services unit of ICL, with 200 staff, all employees, rather than freelancers, was set up 18 years ago, to retain the valuable skills of married women.

Rank Xerox's 64 "networkers" are not computer staff, but entrepreneurial senior executives who, in the last seven years, have opted to become self-employed, and sell their time back to the company.

By letting them go, Rank Xerox disposed of a building in central London, with a saving of £330,000.

The fourth practitioner is the Manpower Services Commission, with the consultants IT World, which have a remote work units project for matching home-based disabled people with 40 different employers offering computer-related jobs.

Despite these different approaches to telecommuting, all the people involved, managers and homeworkers alike, are convinced of the benefits — reduced overheads, 15 to 30 per cent higher productivity than office-based staff, more freedom and job satisfaction.

Social theorists, such as Alvin Toffler, and the media, write incessantly about telecommuting. One German observer commented that "for every telecommuter in the world there must be two researchers studying them".

It is, perhaps, curious then, that other firms seem slow to join this wave of the future.

Ninian Edie, ICL's director responsible for CPS, puts this down to a "cultural bias towards smoke-filled rooms" among most managers.

They seem to believe that if they cannot see them, their employees "must be spending their days watching Australian soap operas".

Diana Hill, Manager of CPS, concedes that teleworking "is more difficult to manage, so it must be better managed if it is to survive at all".



Diana Hill: teleworking is more difficult to manage

Small American firms do a lot of teleworking, but the macho culture of corporate America has never adopted it. The Japanese, with their group culture, have not tried it yet, but are so fascinated by the idea, that they have asked for Mr Kinsman's book to be translated.

A world conference in Bonn last year concluded that the idea would never fly. This irritated Diana Hill, who has been "flying" for years.

She believes so strongly that CPS and the other British exponents of telecommuting have solved the managerial, legal and other problems, that CPS and IT World have just set up a joint consultancy service, to advise other firms on how to get into it.

Telecommuting will also be helped by technical advances in the telephone service — line speeds 50 times faster, video-conferencing and remote diagnostics.

Managers have to learn to give the right balance of support and supervision — homeworkers are self-motivated people, who resent too much control.

In fact, Rank Xerox found more problems among the in-house staff, who are managing the homeworkers, than among the home-workers themselves.

Firms also have anxieties about security, fraud, insurance and malicious damage. Another problem is that labour law and tax rules are not clear for people who want to switch to self-employment and back again.

Unions, too, tend to be hostile, concerned that home-working is a chance for employers to exploit a passive work-force, like cottage-spinners in the 19th century.

● *The Telecommuters* by Francis Kinsman is published by John Wiley and Sons (£19.95)

## On the trail of the quicksilver crime

By Andrew Wiseman

The problem with computer crime is that far too many people look upon it as an "intellectual sport" and not an offence.

This is the opinion of Dr Joerg Albrecht, of the West German Max-Planck Institute for Foreign and International Law, who has made a special study of the moral and legal implications of computer criminality. According to him: "Society, on the whole, does not consider such offences to be particularly deserving of punishment".

On top of that they are difficult to prevent, because they leave no immediate trace — except, of course, deep in

the bowels of a system. They can be carried out in a fraction of a second over great distances and across national frontiers — and most importantly — do not require the criminal to come face to face with the victim.

The offender does not see the person he is robbing or injuring, and the "inhibition barrier," normally raised by direct confrontation, does not exist.

Although many large companies do not always report computer crimes to the police, because they do not want their clients to know that the security of data they store has been compromised, it is generally assumed that unauthorized entries into com-

puter networks, by professionals or enthusiastic amateurs, are on the increase. As the state and industry try to protect themselves, the criminals learn to adapt their *modus operandi* to the latest advances in information technology.

With computer crime growing, demands for legal sanction are being voiced with increased frequency. Dr Albrecht is convinced that new legislation, not limited to individual countries, to prevent and punish unauthorized penetration of computer programs and networks, is essential.

But he admits this to be a most difficult issue, because of the apparently insoluble paradox between a constantly

expanding international network of computers — which need to communicate with each other — and the inevitable problems and loopholes such development creates.

If computer networks incorporate hefty protection barriers the general public will suffer and have reduced access to information it might need and be entitled to. This could lead to scientific, medical and technological information becoming less available.

Dr Albrecht warns that research institutes, for instance, must carefully balance the pros and cons of quick and up-to-date information

against the possible risk of falling victim to computer crime. On the other hand he is adamant that highly-sensitive information held by doctors and hospitals about their patients must be totally protected.

In West Germany, where efforts are being made to provide increased legal data protection, the general opinion seems to be that confidential data, whether held by the state, public bodies, universities, schools or commercial enterprises, must be protected by law against unauthorized entries into computer networks, even if this runs counter to the original idealistic concept of total accessibility.

## Cleaning up the workplace

By Brian Collett

An air-cleaning device, first used in micro electronics factories, is now being applied to try and reduce industrial disease.

Chips and other delicate components in micro electronics are kept dust-free by a system that blows sterile air straight down from the ceiling and then sucks air, along with its pollutants, through powerful extraction grilles in the floor immediately below.

The system supplies a clean atmosphere to surround the materials with which employees are working and extracts dust clouds that gather at waist height.

Polluted air, however, endangers health, as well as industrial materials. The growing complexity of chemical compounds in industrial use has increased the incidence of lung hyper-reactivity, often known as industrial asthma, in which airborne chemicals trigger respiratory symptoms similar to those of diagnosed asthmatics. Breathing problems caused in this way have even killed employees.

The precise nature of this

lung sensitivity is not known but it may be an allergic reaction, as is the case with almost all asthmatics. So the victims may in fact be asthmatics who are allergic only to chemicals found in the places where they work.

A London chest specialist is at present conducting a three-year research project to identify the mechanism of lung hyper-reactivity.

Extract Technology in Dewsbury, West Yorkshire, has introduced the electrically-powered air-cleaning system, called Downflow, for general factory use to try and combat industrial asthma. The company first developed it for the pharmaceutical industry and it has been taken up by ICL.

The company claims: "This system reduces working dust levels to many times below those found in air-conditioned offices. The result for sensitized workers is a safe place to work."

Additionally, energy managers find the recirculatory air flow employed in the Downflow system prevents the draughts and heat loss that bedevil conventional dust control systems.

## Getting to grips with a chaotic world

By Ian Stewart

What do a ship tied to an oil rig in tossing seas, nuclear fusion reactors and roulette wheels have in common? In a word, chaos.

Chaos, and chaotic motion, are set to become the buzzwords in technology over the next decade. The excitement follows the discovery in the late 1970s that it is possible to understand chaos mathematically, and that, paradoxically, there are rules to chaos.

New mathematical tools are under construction to dig out the order in chaos, so that it can be used to humanity's advantage.

Scientists and technologists model natural phenomena by writing down mathematical equations. These provide rules for determining, given the state of the system now, its state at any future time.

Such a model is, in principle, perfectly predictable. What mathematicians and physicists have now discovered is that, even for very simple equations, what is possible in principle may not be possible in practice.

It cuts both ways. Knowing the equations may not make a system predictable. Following the discovery of signs of order



Chaos — a link between oil rigs, nuclear fusion reactors and roulette wheels

in chaos, mathematicians first turned their attention to a number of problems in science which seemed to contain chaotic behaviour.

An example is Hyperion, a satellite of the planet Saturn. Irregular in shape, a celestial potato, it orbits Saturn in a regular predetermined path. But Hyperion is also tumbling randomly in its orbit, like a rugby football in a minefield. Both the regular motion in

orbit, and the irregular tumbling, are consequences of the same mathematical laws.

A little closer to home, scientists use the techniques to unravel a long-standing mystery over meteorites that appeared to come from the asteroid belt, the cosmic rubbish-tip littered with everything from dust particles to medium-sized moons between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

Meteorites, transported from the asteroid belt, burn up in the Earth's atmosphere. Jack Wisdom, an astronomer at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has used chaos to explain how this happens.

The outcome was bizarre in its complexity. At a critical distance from the Sun, a meteorite makes three complete orbits for every one made by Jupiter. This "three-to-one resonance" shakes up

the meteorite, just as an unbalanced car wheel wobbles at a critical speed.

It can't shake it enough to move it into Mars' orbit. The occasional close encounter with Mars then flings the meteorite back towards the Sun, crossing the orbit of the Earth on the way. Jupiter creates the opening.

Now the work of chaos is coming down to earth. Doyle Farmer, an American mathematician, has devised a chaotic model to predict how a roulette wheel behaves. It's good enough for many casinos to have banned him.

Why was chaos not noticed earlier? Classical science mostly works with "linear" equations. Two different solutions of a linear equation can be added together to provide a new solution — like overlapping ripples on a lake. But today's scientists and en-

gineers must work with non-linear equations, and these behave in a much more complicated way. Non-linearity breeds chaos.

Chaos in turn is breeding a new kind of applied mathematics. Its methods mix classical mathematics with computer technology, but liberally spiced with ideas previously thought of as "pure" mathematics.

These range from the traditional — number theory — to the novel — topology. Number theory has been called "the queen of mathematics", reflecting the tendency of royalty not to sully its lily-white hands. Topology, on the other hand, is a creation of the twentieth century: "rubber sheet geometry", the science of the qualitative.

The combination is explosive. One important result is a new approach to the analysis of irregular data, a frustratingly common occurrence in science and technology. Computer-intensive methods are used to sift out the key regularities.

Leon Glass and his colleagues at McGill University, Montreal, have shown how chaos can help understand irregularities in the heartbeat.

The applications of chaotic theory are astonishing in their variety: understanding chickenpox epidemics, fluctuations in insect populations, the dynamics of a ship moored to an oil-rig, the formation of soot, and the way that enzymes stick to protein molecules.

The technological potential of chaotic theory seem endless: in principle, chaos may help us understand anything that looks random but might not be: turbulent flow of air past a jumbo jet; new methods for medical diagnosis; confinement of hot plasma in a fusion reactor; improved methods of oil extraction and how disease epidemics spread — and perhaps how to control them better.

● Ian Stewart is at the Mathematics Institute, University of Warwick. His most recent book, *The Problems of Mathematics*, is published by Oxford University Press. His new book, *The Challenge of Chaos*, is due from Penguin Books in the Summer.

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## HORIZONS

A guide to  
career opportunities

## New life for the child

Every year a number of children are born with congenital deformities of arms or legs, and every year about 5,000 people have limbs amputated.

Most arm amputations are the result of accidents, while circulatory diseases are the major cause of amputations of the lower limbs.

Most of these people need to be provided with an artificial limb (a prosthesis). Lives can be changed as a result. A thalidomide child who once slithered around the floor like a snake is now driving a car, and many amputees are cycling, running, playing badminton, and leading normal lives.

Then there are others who do not need replacement limbs but devices to support their body, to aid its functioning, to relieve pain, and prevent deformity. These supporting devices, or orthoses, can range from a neck collar for a whiplash injury to a spinal or leg brace.

The prosthetist's aim is to provide a replacement arm or leg, which functions in a manner as close to the original as modern technology will allow. The fit of the socket of the artificial limb must be precise, in order to avoid pressures which could cause pain.

To enable prosthetists to perform this vital task, a knowledge of anatomy and physiology is essential. A similar knowledge is needed by orthotists, who are concerned with the fabrication and fitting of supporting devices, as opposed to replacement limbs.

A few orthotists in England and Wales are employed by the National Health Service in orthopaedic hospitals. However, most of them, and all prosthetists, are employed by firms which have a contract with the NHS or the Disablement Services Authority (DSA) to supply surgical appliances and artificial limbs.

In Scotland, prosthetists/orthotists find employment either with the Scottish Home and Health body or with their contractors to the NHS. Prosthetists and orthotists work in hospitals and limb/appliance fitting centres in all parts of the United Kingdom, as part of a team which can include a surgeon, rheumatologist, physiotherapist, occupational therapist and social worker.

I recently spent a morning at the limb-fitting centre in Rochampton, London, where I visited firms of contractors and the London School of Prosthetics.

C.A. Blatchford and Sons manufacture lower limbs, and the manager, Mr K. Chick, explained that the medical officer discussed his prescription with the prosthetist, who measured the patient and made a cast of the stump. "Patients are apprehensive", he said, "and we must try to gain their confidence."

Artificial limbs can be the means to an active life for a handicapped child, and opportunities for their creation are very wide, says  
**Joan Llewelyn Owen**

All patients have to pay return visits, for adjustments are necessary, particularly early on, and a new socket may be required after about two years.

They tried to cater for every need, he told me, and to provide a limb which was strong, light, cosmetically acceptable, and suited to the patient's life style.

There was a waterproof thermoplastic beach activity limb, for instance. Children's legs had to be very robust, for they loved to kick brick walls, knowing they couldn't hurt themselves.

For the fitting of artificial arms I went to the firm of Hugh Steeper, where Mr A. F. I. Berthuisen (senior executive, prosthetics), said that probably some 50 to 60 children were born in the UK every year with a congenital arm deficiency.

These children came at the age of three or four months to be assessed and fitted with a passive cosmetic prosthesis which looked like the other arm. At about two years old they would have some type of functional prosthesis, usually body-powered. At about four years old, if suitable, they might be given a myoelectric arm.

Myoelectric control uses small voltages which are derived from underlying muscular activity, but appear on the skin surface. These voltages can be detected and amplified, so providing power to operate the hand mechanism.

Prosthetists use special equipment to test the signals and establish the most sensitive point on the child's stump.

Away from Rochampton, I spoke to Mr Paul Keeping, training officer for Camp (Southern), who also works three days a week as an orthotist. The consultants he meets discuss the problem with him and ask him what he can do. He may be called into a ward, for instance, within two days of the birth of a child with congenital dislocation of the hip.

It is then his job to make sure that the head of the femur is firmly held within the socket of the hip joint with the aid of splints. Or there may be a life-or-death situation, when a patient has fractured a

bone in the cervical spine and a brace has to be provided to prevent all movement of the head and cervical spine.

At present, in England and Wales prosthetists and orthotists take a four-year sandwich course. The academic course, offered by Paddington College, leads to the award of a BTEC HND after three years, and a diploma in either orthotics or prosthetics is awarded by the Orthotic and Prosthetic Training and Education Council (Optec) at the end of the fourth year.

A dual qualification takes approximately five and a half years. Optec can supply details of entry qualifications.

The course consists of blocks of alternative academic studies in college, and professional training, some of which takes place at an approved training centre and the remainder with the employer (if different).

The professional skills element of the training of prosthetists is also taught at the London School of Prosthetics. All students need on-the-job experience in service clinics.

Training in Scotland is by means of a four-year honours degree course at Strathclyde University, leading to a BSc in Prosthetics and Orthotics.

Both orthotists and prosthetists need a knowledge of biomechanics in order to assess the effectiveness of the devices they fit. They also need a basic knowledge of diseases and their conditions as they affect the patient, together with an appreciation of the fundamentals of patient rehabilitation.

Other subjects covered in the course include cell biology, engineering science, materials science, elementary electronics, manufacturing technology and the applications of computers.

The Disablement Services Authority wants to reduce significantly the present ratio of patients to prosthetists. This should mean an expansion of opportunities and training facilities.

Optec is now considering proposals from Salford University and Polytechnic about the possibility of setting up schools of Orthotics and Prosthetics to work in conjunction with them for linked HND and degree courses in the 1990s.

Pay is very good, and there are openings in research and management, both with commercial companies in this country and overseas. One of the 1973 intake at Strathclyde (then an HND course) is now director of the new Prosthetics/Orthotics School in Florida International University.

● Careers literature is available from Optec Centre Point, 103 New Oxford Street, London, WC1A 1DU.

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For further details and an application form please send a postcard to: Mrs. I. Stewart, HR 822 Central Office of Information, Hercules Road, London SE1 7DU quoting reference no: 481/NC/88. The closing date for completed forms is 22 February 1988.

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Applications, including full cv, should be sent to Dr B.C. Patterson, Under Secretary, British Dental Association, 64 Wimpole Street, London W1M 8AL.

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Further details and application form from Westgate House, 51 High Street, Esher, Surrey KT10 9RQ. (Tel Esher 69055).

Closing date 29th February 1988.



## Law Report February 9 1988

## Fraud offence under companies Act

**Regina v Kemp**  
Before Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Drake and Mr Justice Henry  
[Judgment February 8]

A man who ran two companies and desisted into accepting and paying for more carbon paper than they had ordered was criminally liable under a provision relating to the carrying on of "any business of the company" for any fraudulent purpose within section 332(1) and (3) of the Companies Act 1948, as amended by section 96 of the Companies Act 1981.

The Court of Appeal so held when dismissing an appeal by Peter David Glanville Kemp, aged 37, of Ashford, Kent, against his conviction at Knightsbridge Crown Court (Judge Parker, QC and a jury) on his charge of plea admitting after rejection, on a submission of no case to answer, two offences of fraudulent trading.

He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment suspended for two years, fined a total of £3,500 and ordered to pay £1,500 prosecution costs.

Section 332, as amended, provides: "(1) If... it appears that any business of the company has been carried on with intent to defraud creditors of the

company or creditors of any other person or for any fraudulent purpose, the court... may declare that any persons who were knowingly parties to the carrying on of the business in the manner aforesaid shall be personally responsible...

(3) Where any business is carried on with such intent or for such purpose as is mentioned in subsection (1)... every person who was knowingly a party to the carrying on of the business in the manner aforesaid, shall be liable... to imprisonment... or to a fine, or to both."

Mr Simon Pentol, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the appellant; Mr Michael Worsley, QC and Mr Anthony Leonard for the Crown.

MR JUSTICE HENRY, giving the judgment of the court, said that the appellant, through the medium of two limited companies, carried out carbon paper frauds by supplying customers of the companies with carbon paper which the customers had not ordered and had paid for.

The defrauded firms, although entitled to civil remedies, did not pursue them or

put the companies into liquidation. It was extremely unlikely that the evanescent companies had assets.

The indictment specified two counts of fraudulent trading to section 332(3) of the 1948 Act, as amended. The particulars of the first count were that, between April 1, 1982 and December 31, 1982, the appellant was "party to the carrying on of the business of Kerbury Ltd trading as Wilson, Stevenson & Co for a fraudulent purpose, namely, the obtaining of property by deception."

The other count named a different company and was in the same form.

Neither indictment contained any reference to creditors. The prosecution relied on the statutory words "for any fraudulent purpose."

The evidence covered twenty to thirty to businesses as customers in all.

His Lordship reviewed the facts and statutory background and added that the court had been informed by Mr Worsley, with his prosecution experience, that each individual transaction in the carbon paper frauds could perfectly well have been separately charged. Prosecutors, in

order to avoid multiplicity of counts, used the present procedure without distinguishing whether the defrauded parties were creditors or not.

If that was permissible it was much less cumbersome and much easier for juries to proceed in that way.

The appellant submitted that section 332(3), with its reference to section 332(1), was limited to offences against creditors.

Their Lordships' conclusion was that there was no ambiguity about the words. Even if doubt or ambiguity could be seen there was no canon of construction which would permit their Lordships to limit the words in the way suggested.

The appeal was dismissed.

Their Lordships certified that a point of law of general public importance was involved, namely, the question: "If a person carries on the business of a company with a fraudulent intent, namely, the intent to defraud customers of the company, does he act in contravention of section 332 of the Companies Act 1948, as amended?" Leave to appeal to the House of Lords was refused.

Solicitors: Crown Prosecution Service, Knightsbridge.

## VAT appeal condition

**Regina v London Value Added Tax Tribunal, Ex parte Minister Associates**  
Before Mr Justice Webster  
[Judgment February 2]

Taxpayers were unable to appeal under section 40(2) of the Value Added Tax Act 1983 against VAT assessments unless and until they had paid all amounts admitted to be owed.

Mr Justice Webster so held in the Queen's Bench Division in dismissing an application by Minister Associates for an order to quash a decision of the London VAT Tribunal that it had no jurisdiction to entertain the appeal unless they paid the outstanding amounts due on their VAT returns.

Section 40(2) of the 1983 Act, which provided that an appeal under that section to a VAT tribunal should not be entertained unless the appellant had made all the returns required under paragraph 2(1) of Schedule 7 and had paid the amounts shown in those returns as payable by him, included all amounts which were admitted by the appellants to be payable.

Mr Anthony Clover for the taxpayer; Mr Nigel Fleming for the Commissioners of Customs and Excise.

MR JUSTICE WEBSTER said that the appellants wished to appeal against a notice of assessment for over £18,000. The commissioners applied for dismissal of the appeal under section 40(2) on the ground that the appellants had not paid a

sum of over £5,700 payable on earlier VAT returns.

The appellants had sent a cheque in full settlement of the £5,700 due on the earlier returns but by the time the cheque was presented for payment a *Mareva* injunction was in force against the appellants, freezing their assets, and their bank refused to honour the cheque.

The appellants submitted that because they would suffer hardship if they paid the outstanding sums, they came under the provisions of section 40(3)(b) and the tribunal could entertain the appeal notwithstanding that the amounts remained unpaid.

The commissioners submitted that section 40(3)(b) did not apply to the £5,700, only section 40(2) applied. The tribunal agreed and dismissed the appeal.

His Lordship said that section 40(2) did not necessarily include amounts shown as payable and disputed or the subject matter of any appeal (see *R v VAT Tribunal, Ex parte Hopper* (1982) 1 WLR 1261) but did include any amounts admitted to be payable.

The tribunal had been entitled to find on the evidence that the £5,700 was not disputed. It did not, therefore, misdirect itself in deciding it had no power to hear the appeal while that sum remained unpaid.

Solicitors: Mr H. H. Mainprice; Solicitor, Customs and Excise.

## No power over copies

**Brue Ltd and Others v Solly and Others**  
Before Mr Justice Harman  
[Judgment February 3]

The court had no jurisdiction to order that copies of documents held by parties to an action as a result of discovery in the action should be returned to the party to whom the original document belonged save where there was real cause to believe that those parties would breach their obligation not to make any use of the copies except for the purposes of the action.

Mr Justice Harman so held in the Chancery Division refusing an application by Hubert John Thomas "Peter" Channing, the director and majority shareholder in the three plaintiff companies, Brue Ltd, Camel Ltd and Parrot Ltd. The defendants to the action were Christopher John Solly, Peter Anthony Simpson and Chansom Estates Ltd with Mr Channing as a third party.

Mr Alan Steinfield, QC and Mr Michael Gadd for the plaintiff companies; Mr William Stubbs, QC and Mr Michael Todd for Mr Solly and Chansom; Mr Gerald Levy and Mr Mark Breakey for Mr Simpson; Mr Alan Steinfield, QC and Mr Michael Gadd for Mr Channing.

MR JUSTICE HARMAN said that the action had been dismissed with an order that the plaintiffs pay the defendants' costs on an indemnity basis. Mr

Channing now applied for an order that photocopies of his diaries which were in the possession of the defendants as a result of an order for discovery in the action be returned to him.

The application was opposed on two grounds: first, the court had no jurisdiction to make the order since, as a result of the defendants' paying the photocopying charges, title to the paper was vested in them; second, even if that were not so, the court in its discretion should not make such an order since the defendants were well aware that they were under an obligation not to use the photocopies for any purpose other than the present proceedings, and in any event it had been suggested that those proceedings might not yet be over.

His Lordship held that the first argument was almost certainly right. He had never heard of such an order being made.

Unless there was real cause to believe that the party holding the copies of the discovered document would disregard the obligation not to use them for a purpose outside the action (and there was certainly no cause in this case) there was no *prima facie* case giving rise to grounds on which a discretion could be exercised.

Accordingly he refused to order the return of the photocopies of the diaries.

Solicitors: Barry Phillips & Co; Shoosmiths & Harrison; Lovegrove & Durant, Windsor; Bernard Lester & Co.

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For further details please contact Lucy Hartley or Judith Farmer or John Cullen.

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EQUESTRIANISM: SURROGATE MOTHERHOOD PROVIDES THE OPPORTUNITY FOR MORAG TO HAVE TWO HAPPY EVENTS WITHIN A MONTH

# Opportunity for the expectant mother to remain at work

By Jenny MacArthur

Morag, an 11-year-old eventing mare, owned by Sarah Cotton, is set to make history this year when she competes at the Badminton Horse Trials in May, in the same week that her second foal is due. Her first, provided all goes well, will have been born a month earlier.

But Morag will not be demonstrating any feats of maternal athleticism. She is the first event horse in Britain to be bred from by the technique of embryo transfer — a method which enables a valuable mare to continue in competition while her genetic offspring are carried by surrogate mothers.

## All the credentials to establish a line

Morag could prove the ideal mare for establishing a line of top eventing horses. She is by the HHS (Hunters Improvement Society) stallion, Garnered, out of a thoroughbred x half-Cleveland Bay mare, and is a proven event horse.

It was when Morag sustained a minor injury last April that Jeremy Houghton Brown, head of the Horse Division at the Warwickshire College of Agriculture, suggested that Miss Cotton should try to breed from her by embryo transfer.

The mare was duly covered by John Rose's Dutch Night, who stands at the Agricultural College. He is a five-year-old stallion, by the former top dressage horse, Dutch Courage, with tremendous jumping ability. Two embryos were transferred successfully.

Recovery and transfer of the embryos was carried out at the Equine Fertility Unit in Cambridge. Dr W. R. (Twink) Allen, a New Zealander who is based at the Unit, pioneered the technique in horses some 15 years ago, and he remains one of the world's leading authorities on the subject.

The technique, although relatively straightforward when carried out by experts (it is now even possible to produce identical twin horses by

micromanipulation of a single embryo), is slightly more complex than the now well-established process in cattle, which was introduced more than 20 years ago by Tim Rowson at the Animal Research Station in Cambridge.

Seven days after the mare has been covered and has ovulated, a litre or more of culture medium is infused into, and recovered back from, her uterus. The embryo is located with the aid of a simple microscope and is then transferred, either surgically (85-90 per cent success rate) or non-surgically (50-60 per cent success rate) into a surrogate mother, who must be of comparable size to the donor mare and, most importantly, must have her reproductive cycle synchronized to within three days of the donor mare.

Although Britain remains ahead of other countries in the research aspect of this technique, we have been dramatically overtaken in its commercial exploitation.

The method cannot be used in the racing world, where the rules forbid the registering of any horse bred artificially. However, there is nothing to stop its use for producing competition horses commercially. This is already being carried out by breeders in the United States, while from France, last week, came the news that the elderly dam of the great trotter, Idéal du Gazeau, has been covered by the stallion, Petit Sam, and had the embryo transferred to a surrogate mare.

British breeders have been more wary. Jennie Loriston-Clarke, who breeds competition horses at the Catherston Stud in Hampshire, tried the technique unsuccessfully on an injured mare and is now sceptical. "It seems too clinical... and there is a danger of over-populating one line."

She is also discouraged because the Society of Warmbloods (warmbloods are one of the most popular breeds of competition horses) allows only one foal to be registered from any particular mare in one year. For some-

one like herself, attempting to establish a recognized breeding line, this limitation defeats the purpose of producing several embryos from the same mare in a year.

Expense is another limiting factor — although it is considerably cheaper in Britain than in France or the United States. It costs £100 to flush the mare and £350 for the surgical transfer and £100 for the non-surgical transfer of the embryo to the surrogate mare. In addition, there are stud and veterinary fees.

These figures, however, would be put quickly into perspective if the transfer succeeded and a good breeding line was established: potential top-class eventing, show jumping and dressage horses can cost anything up to £20,000 as a novice.

Mrs Houghton Brown, who trains Miss Cotton and has been closely involved with Morgan's breeding plans, is confident that the technique will now expand in Britain. "If you breed out of mares with proven form they do pass on their talents to their offspring," she says. "You can see this if you look at the continental horses [warmbloods] who have been bred for show jumping and dressage. By the time they're four they're already going naturally the way you want them, and it's all because they've been bred in a controlled manner."

## Five-year wait to assess the result

Will it be the same with an event horse? As Morag negotiates her way round the world's toughest three-day event course in May, anxious eyes will be on the surrogate mare in Warwickshire, nearing the end of her confinement. For the foal to be born healthy and alive will itself be an achievement. But Miss Cotton will have to wait at least another five years for the real moment of truth: to see whether the foal, as its breeding dictates, is a likely Badminton champion.

# Olympic award a bonus for Leng

Virginia Leng, the world and European three-day event champion and Britain's best hope for an equestrian gold medal in Seoul, was presented last night with the latest in the series of *The Times*/Minet Supreme Awards.

The awards, each worth £5,000, are for Britain's potential 1988 Olympic medal-winners to help them with their training. "I'm absolutely chuffed to bits," Leng said. "It was the last thing I had expected."

She received the cheque from Ray Pettitt, chairman of Minet Holdings, at a dinner attended by the Princess Royal, president of the British Olympic Association.



THE TIMES/MINET SUPREME AWARD

at the Mansion House, London. The dinner was organised by the Sports Aid Foundation and the Sports Aid Trust and sponsored by the Minet Group.

Leng, a former junior European champion, has been at the forefront of her sport since 1981, when she helped win the team gold medal at the European championships in Denmark. Since then, she has won four more team gold medals and two team silver medals. At Los Angeles, her first Olympics, she gave the best British performance, winning the individual bronze medal on Priceless as well as the team silver.

She is the undisputed champion of her sport, having won the world championship in Australia in 1986 on Priceless and the first in 1985, again on Priceless, and the second last year on Night Cap. Both horses have retired.

Her £5,000 prize-money will be put towards lessons. "I'll divide the money between my two Olympic prospects, Murphy Himself and Master Craftsman. Murphy is the horse I'm hoping to be picked with for the Olympics but if anything happens to him, as he is not selected, I will have Master Craftsman as my reserve."

"There are so many things to put the money towards but training is the most important. My main priority will be dress-



Going for gold: Virginia Leng, who will be stepping up training in search of Seoul glory

age lessons with my trainer, Pat Manning. Then there's cross-country schooling and canter for show jumping events."

Her immediate aim for both horses is Badminton in May. "There will be enormous pressure there," Leng said, "because if you fluff Badminton you won't get to go to Seoul." Before Badminton she will compete in three one-day horse trials with her Olympic horses, Kings Somerby in Hampshire (April 3-4), Brigstock, Northamptonshire (April 16-17) and Brockenhurst in Hampshire (April 23).

She feels three pre-Badminton outings are essential because Murphy Himself, on whom she won her fourth European title in 1986, has been out of work for six months and Master Craftsman, although runner-up in his first major international three-day event in Stockport last June, is only eight and lacks experience.

Leng is optimistic about Britain's medal prospects in the three-day event. "I think we have a hell of a chance — we've

got some jolly good young horses and riders as well as some of the old codgers like Lucinda [Green], myself, Ian [Stark], Mark Phillips and Lorna Clarke."

Awards are open to contenders for all Britain's teams at the Olympics. The awards go to the competitors who convince the judges that they deserve the extra support that could make them medal winners. We are looking for performances of distinction, such as a significant record, a major championship success or a breakthrough in the international rankings.

The awards are backed by the Minet Group, the London-based firm of international insurance brokers which has made grants totalling £1.5 million administered by the Sports Aid Foundation.

Previous winners include Linford Christie, the British 4 x 400 metres men's relay squad, Nadia Whitbread, Jonathan Ridgeon, Peter Elliott, John Regie (athletics), Adrian Moorhouse, Andrew Jameson (swimming), and Andrew Holmes and Steven Redgrave (rowing). Other awards will be made in the near future.

*The Times/Minet Supreme*

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*The Times/Minet Supreme*

# BOWLS Cavalier Espie pips the holder

From David Rhys Jones Auckland

After Sunday, when Argentinian and Zambian players over-powered adversaries from Scotland and New Zealand, another unlikely hero emerged at the BNZ (Bank of New Zealand) world championships here yesterday.

This time it was Stanley Espie, aged 53, an insurance official from Belfast, who virtually put the world champion, Peter Bellis, from Wanganui, out of the running for his year title, beating him by a single shot in an exciting match.

Espe plays bowls in a cavalier manner — as if he did not have a care in the world. He was the only man to beat the Commonwealth champion, Ian Dickinson, at Edinburgh in 1986, and will tell you disarmingly that if he gave more attention to his game he could hold his own with the best.

"I know it's only because David Corkill was not available that I was selected for the singles, but now that I have won my first four games and have beaten the world champion, I feel I am in with as good a chance as anyone else," he said after setting Bellis with a typically unorthodox array of drawing and driving.

It was only when rain interrupted the match, with Espie leading 16-6, that Bellis was allowed into the game. The champion recovered to level the match at 18-18 but promptly lost the next four ends to trail 18-24.

At that stage, realizing that his reign was under threat, Bellis played the most inspired bowls, saving the next three ends, once throwing to the edge of the green when Espie had ditched the ball on the 29th end to win 25-24.

David Bryant, of England, is the only other unbeaten competitor in the singles, having accounted for Malcolm Stewart (Papua New Guinea), Garin Beare (Zimbabwe), Neil McInnes (US) and Peter Jeens (Malawi). Bryant is as confident as ever, having had seven days' valuable practice while leading for Tony Allcott and winning the silver medal in the pairs.

Yesterday Allcott skipped the English four to a 43-15 win over Argentina, during which they recorded every possible end score. Then Allcott's men slumped to a possible decisive defeat against Scotland, 17-20, leaving Alex McIntosh's team as favourites to meet New Zealand in next Sunday's final.

Results, page 44

01-481 4481

# LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

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## VENTURE INTO SPACE

In the rapidly developing world of satellite communications, a whole new area of law is being born. Our clients, already renowned for their progressive approach in the intellectual property field, now require a young lawyer or newly qualified solicitor to assist in this expanding and exciting legal field. A technical or scientific background would be welcomed although this is not essential.

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Michael Seely discusses racing's controversial issues with the professional adviser to local stewards

# Steveny presents case for the defence

A portrait of General Sir Peter Delamonte stares proudly from the wall of the home of his descendant, Peter Steveny, the senior stewards' secretary of the Jockey Club. The inscription beneath the oil painting reads: "Founder of the Poona horse, 1781-1862".

On his father's side, Steveny comes from a Swedish family which moved to Hull in the 19th century. Victorian watercolours hanging in the living room bear testimony that he also hails from a line of men who made their mark in art as well as in commerce and the Army.

The practical experience gained from 20 years in the army, both from training and riding his own point-to-pointers and from three years spent at the French Cavalry School at Saumur, now stands Steveny in good stead, as, together with his 11 fellow professionals, he advises the unpaid local stewards in charge of discipline and other matters on Britain's 59 racecourses.

The stewards' stewards have to act as the conduit between Portman Square and the different panels of local stewards in a week's 1,000 round Jockey Club controller of Rules and Instructions. "It's a difficult job, as they have to be all things to all men. They also have to be trusted and be trusted."

Critics of an allegedly anachronistic method of controlling a modern industry, which daily sees the distribution of millions of pounds in bets, prize-money and stud values, are strongly and persistently calling for a complete professional administration of the rules.

Steveny defended the system: "The question of cost would appear to rule out the idea of all professional stewards, given the present financial structure of British racing."

"The current set-up works well as long as the local panels are effective, particularly the chairman. He needs to have a natural authority and to be able to sift the evidence in complicated inquiries. The work done by the Blacker Committee of Enquiry on the subject has been the catalyst for increased efficiency."

An off-voiced complaint by the betting public, owners, trainers and the media concerns the inconsistency of verdicts particularly in cases of interference in running, despite recent attempts to simplify the interpretation of the relevant rules.

"I'm afraid the variation is inevitable," Steveny said, "simply because there are so many panels all over the country, and at the end of the day people's view of justice is

subjective. In places like Hong Kong where there is centralized racing and consequently fewer stewards sitting, there is bound to be more consistency."

The question of whether the stewards' secretary should have a vote, thus increasing the professionalism of amateur panels — Steveny confessed to mixed feelings. "I'm 50-50 about this. But as long as the chairman is effective, I'm against it. After all, although the analogy is sometimes overdone, you still have to like the stewards to a bench of local magistrates."

"Their job is to administer justice. Ours is to act as prosecuting and sometimes defending counsel. It would be difficult to wear two hats at the same time."

## Major change in attitudes towards public relations

Steveny's home is in the village of Pocklington in North Yorkshire. From there, during one week a 1,000 round journey included trips to London, Surrey, Raynes Park, to a subsequently abandoned Haydock Park, and then back across the Pennines to Yorkshire.

"On the Monday there was a meeting of the Disciplinary Committee under Lord Vestey. The next day was spent at the laboratories in Raynes Park, then back to Portman Square on Thursday followed by a quick trip to Raynes Park before travelling up to Haydock."

Public relations have changed dramatically during Steveny's time. "When I first joined, we were frightened of the press and advised never to speak to them. Nowadays, we are very conscious of being involved with the presentation of a day's racing as a spectacle, and I always explain the reasons for the stewards' decisions."

"Channel 4 and the BBC have made everyone so much better informed. The punters know what they're looking for when they see the head-on shots after a race. It is even currently being discussed whether the Jockey Club will allow us to go on the box to explain the stewards' decisions."

Excessive or misplaced use of the whip, controversial decisions about interference and suspected non-trials: these are the issues which cause the most heated debate among the racing public.

Active steps are being taken for the further instruction and education of jockeys and of the stewards on the whip.



Peter Steveny, playing an important role in keeping open the lines of communication between local stewards and Portman Square (Photograph: Peter Trevelyan)

Talking about interference, Steveny said: "The race between Professional Girl and Fleetwing at the York Ebor meeting was a typical example. But Eddard rode the winner, Professional Girl, and Greville Starkey was on the runner-up. The stewards decided that although interference had occurred, it had been accidental and had not affected the result, so they allowed it to stand. I think Fleetwing's connections were a bit upset and judging from the papers the next morning, some of the press had disagreed as well. But we had explained our decision and stood by it."

A programme on Central Television last year about alleged corruption in racing involving heated discussions between a gambler, a bookmaker, a trainer, a member of the press and other interested parties attracted widespread interest.

Steveny looked at the thorny and

always difficult-to-prove question of horses suspected of not doing their best to win and said: "Money generally talks and what happens in the ring beforehand gives pointers to what is likely to occur in running. Although the betting intelligence officers can often give us advanced warning about surprise gambles, it is extremely difficult to get cast-iron evidence of malpractice surrounding fancied runners."

However, the case of Terra de Siena which won at Taunton in May, 1986, provides a good example of the first kind of positive intelligence. Afterwards David Wintle, the trainer, and Tony Carroll, the jockey, had their licences suspended for three months for having been concerned with schooling the horse in public on its previous outing.

"On that occasion the betting intelligence officer warned us that there was a

weight of money for the horse which clearly did not come from the general betting public," said Steveny.

"Some bookmakers, particularly the independent operators, who may have less effective intelligence systems than the Big Four, shout very loudly when they are bit. And a lot of the time it's only because so many well-informed people are backing the right horses at the right time without there being anything suspicious about it."

"But if they have concrete evidence of villainy and can name names, the remedy is in their own hands. They only have to go to the Jockey Club security department and tell them about it. Then the licensing and disciplinary committee can take the appropriate action."

## Racing must earn a proper return on its investment

The practice of preparing an inexperienced horse to win through a series of educational races is constantly being monitored by the stewards. Recently a national hero was fined for overdoing the sympathetic training of one of his charges. When asked why the famous "Roscoe Harvey" technique — taking an individual on one side and warming him privately — had not been used, Steveny admitted: "We tried it, but it obviously didn't work."

He reacts unexpectedly about Sunday racing and all-weather tracks. "Speaking personally, I consider them to be less important than the real issue, which is that racing needs to be able to earn a proper return from its investment."

Steveny was finding it hard to conceal an underlying anxiety about racing's financial status quo.

"Things have improved a lot in recent years," he said, "and we are now in the market place for as attracting the right kind of recruit for the job. But the trouble has been that when people were becoming really useful after three or four years, they began to look around to see what was available abroad, where the sport has healthy financial bases."

I was left reflecting once again at the peculiarly British gift for compromise, shown in the joint professional and amateur administration of racing. The system works, but it places a heavy financial strain on those who support it through a lifetime of service in the cold climate of a largely bookmaker-dominated industry.

## Fitzgerald raider at short odds for repeat

From Our Irish Racing Correspondent, Dublin

Jimmy Fitzgerald's *Forgive 'N' Forget* has been installed as an odds-on favourite by Dublin bookmakers. Also Tullaghan repeat his victory of 12 months ago in the Vincent O'Brien Irish Gold Cup at Leopardstown on Saturday.

*Forgive 'N' Forget* has not been seen in public since taking a last-fence tumble in the King George VI Chase at Kempton on Boxing Day when pursuing the French winner Napeles.

*Forgive 'N' Forget* is rated at 11-8 on the Breeze Line, third last year when only a novice, second favourite at 5-1. Another British raider, Cybranidan, is 6-1 and the 15-year-old Royal Road, 13-2.

Three outsiders Bold Agent (16-1), Bruges (33-1) and Starquagen (200-1) make up the early betting.

The price of the favourite will certainly ease if David Berons elects to send over New Zealand-bred star Playhouse. His wife, Jennifer, said yesterday: "We are giving very serious consideration and are certainly open to persuasion."

The two-day declarations are due today. Course secretary Tony Corcoran is confident that the meeting will go ahead unless there is a considerable deterioration in the weather.

## Haydock to head new fixtures

The Jockey Club yesterday announced the 10 substitute jumping meetings arranged for March and April.

The new fixtures, intended to assist those sections of the racing industry which have suffered as a result of the recent and continuing high level of abandonment, are being financed by the Levy Board's special contingency fund, and each will be allocated £10,000 plus the usual daily grant.

Thanks to the Levy Board's finance — and some considerable planning by the Jockey Club — the depleted jump season will be boosted by extra cards at Haydock Park (March 23), Catterick (March 28), Hereford (March 28), Sedgfield (March 29), Hexham (April 1), Warwick (April 15), Huntingdon (April 16), Worcester (April 18), Plumpton (April 21) and Folkestone (April 26 — evening).

## Jockey Club waiting on tests report

Laboratory tests are still being carried out to find the identity of the prohibited substance found in a positive dope test taken on Carvies Clown, the 6-1 joint favourite for the Cheltenham Gold Cup (Christopher Gossling writes).

The David Elsworth-trained gelding failed a dope test after his victory in the John Ball Chase at Wincanton on January 14.

Jockey Club spokesman, David Pike, said yesterday: "Tests are still taking place at the Horserace Forensic Laboratory to discover the nature of the substance. I will issue a statement as soon as we receive the report from the tests, hopefully it will be the next couple of days."

Carvies Clown is also the subject of dope tests taken when he won at Newbury and Cheltenham.

## Heavy support for Gaye Brief

Gaye Brief, trained by Mercy Rimell (above), has been heavily backed with the sponsors for Saturday's Tote Gold Trophy at Newbury. The 11-year-old has been out to 16-1 (from 20-1) after being laid to lose over £20,000, including one bet of £20,000 to £1,000.

Two other well-supported candidates are Brunco, now 10-1 from 14-1, and Chiffada, 16-1 from 25-1. High Knowl has drifted from 5-1 to share favouritism with Away We Go at 6-1. Other prices: 1-11 Back Up, 10-1 Yalc, Fredcroft, 14 Tancroft 16-1 bar.

Salmon remains on course for a probable tilt at the Sun Alliance Novices' Hurdle at next month's Cheltenham Festival, despite his disappointing fourth behind *Mr. Secret* at Sandown Park on Saturday.

## Hopes rest on Full Hearted

The David Hanley-trained Full Hearted (John Matthews) is the sole English runner at Capesur-Mer today, when he contests the £6,000 Prix Maurice Edouard Delangleme over 6½ furlongs.

The four-year-old was only moderate last season. Flat, but has scope for further improvement. Nevertheless, it will come as a surprise if he takes this in the face of strong local opposition.

## Mick's Star ready to advertise his National chance

By Mandarin

Mick's Star, a particularly unlucky loser last time, can gain compensation in the George Coney Challenge Cup Handicap Chase at Warwick today. He is my nap.

He looked an assured winner at Newcastle, holding a clear lead coming to the last, but crumpled on landing presenting the race to Hardy Lad.

Despite that lapse his jockey, Phil Tuck, still regards him as the type to do well in the Grand National, and with the Liverpool weights announced today this is a golden opportunity for him to underline that belief.

On his previous start Mick's Star was a decisive four-length winner from Whimsy Whin at Wetherby in December, but with the extended 3½-mile trip and soft ground in his favour he looks the answer to an interesting contest.

Knock Hill, a thorough stayer if ever there was one, is always a force to be reckoned with in these events, but my eye is taken by two further down the weights, Rattlin' Jack and Team Challenge, as perhaps greater threats.

Rattlin' Jack, formerly a useful point-to-point, is especially well suited by soft ground while Team Challenge, although a casual last time, had previously looked a progressive sort when completing a double at Plumpton and Stratford.

The Regency Hurdle is another intriguing contest bringing together the talented pair Corporal Clinger and Abrahams. The Oliver Steveny-trained pair were developed into a smart staying hurdler last season, including a fourth to Galmy in the Waterford Crystal Stayers' Hurdle at the Cheltenham Festival among a series of commendable efforts.

On her only outing this term she fell at the second in a 'novices' chase at Doncaster, but reverting to hurdles should show her in a better light.

Corporal Clinger made an encouraging start to the season when third to Champion Hurdle contender *Swing* at Cheltenham, but was rather disappointing when, under a big weight, he was unplaced behind Jamesmead in a handicap at Ascot last month.

Pearl Run goes well here and distance but is unfavourably treated by the race conditions. Nick The Brief, though improving, is only a novice while Combermere, despite being a multiple winner, has a stiff task for a juvenile.

However Corporal Clinger fares, his trainer Martin Pipe should be on the mark with

## Gentle Approach for flying start

Course winner GENTLE APPROACH acts on any ground and should be able to convert 6th to Fleetwing in the first of the season, the Air Wedding Trophy, over 2½ miles at Warwick today (Brian Miles writes).

Stewards Operator is a horse to be reckoned with and should make the frame. However, he is beginning to lack the turn of foot in the closing stages which may be necessary to beat Gentle Approach at this distance.

## Hopes hinge on early Warwick inspection

Hopes of racing today depend on Warwick where there is a 7.30am inspection.

A course spokesman said yesterday: "We could just about have racing today. The forecast is not good."

The other planned meeting at Carlisle was called off yesterday.

The loss of Fontwell Park (waterlogged course) yesterday brought the number of casualties this season to 63, compared

with 50 at the corresponding stage last year.

Prospects tomorrow are not good. Ludlow has already been called off, and stewards will inspect the course at Ascot at 3pm this afternoon. One flight of hurdles will be omitted if racing is possible.

There is no inspection planned for the Irish fixture at Down Royal where the feature race is the Black Bush Ulster Champion Trial Hurdle.

## WARWICK

### Selections

By Mandarin

- |                         |                |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1.00 Shrewd Operator.   | 3.00 Wingspan. |
| 1.30 Abrahams.          | 3.30 Kestrel.  |
| 2.00 King Of The Lot.   | 4.00 Alekhine. |
| 2.30 MICK'S STAR (nap). |                |

2.30 Pearl Run. 2.30 MICHAEL (nap). 3.00 Wingspan.  
The Times Private Handicapper's top ratings: 2.30 MICK'S STAR.

### Guide to our in-line racecard

105 0-0432 TIMESFORM 74 (22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100) B West (4) 88

Racecard number: Six-figure form (F-Hall).  
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### Going: heavy (7.30am inspection)

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4 02121 GENTLE APPROACH 22 (F-Hall) M Thompson 11-12-4 J Westall (4) 88  
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# Robson cautions Clough about leading double life

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

Bobby Robson believes Brian Clough will find there is not enough time to be able to commit himself fully to both Nottingham Forest and Wales. In recalling his own experience, England's manager yesterday said he felt that the man who is expected to take charge of the Welsh could struggle to combine the two roles.

While he was at Ipswich Town, Robson assisted his predecessor, Ron Greenwood, by taking charge of the England B team. "It was a part-time job," he said yesterday, "but even that was demanding. To do it well and professionally, you have to divorce yourself from your club."

Confirmation of Clough's

appointment by the Welsh FA was still awaited last night but Jack Evans, the chairman of the international committee, said: "We would hope to meet Clough as quickly as possible and discuss terms and arrangements. Then it would have to be put to the full council to be ratified." A decision is expected by tomorrow.

In Robson's eyes there is no doubt that the job of an international manager takes its toll. "I know that Brian Clough is a great delegator and Alan Hill (the former Forest goalkeeper) will help him but he needs to do things for himself," he said. "He will have to keep an eye on his own players and, if he is to do his homework properly, he will have to go and watch his

opponents. That involves a lot of travelling.

"A foreign trip involving a match takes three days. He will have to narrow his role and concentrate on the main priorities but, even then, I wonder if he will have the time. I have heard that his chairman at Nottingham Forest, Maurice Roworth, feels the same way."

Robson understands why Clough has succumbed to the temptation of leading Wales. "I was not at the biggest of clubs but it was the happiest in the country. But when I was offered the chance to become an international manager, I had to take it. There can be no bigger challenge."

"The experience of walking out into the Aztec stadium in Mexico to challenge Argentina for a place in the World Cup semi-final in front of 120,000 people was the best of my career. He has never been through anything like that. The thought of it must intrigue him."

Although Robson has no reservations about Clough's ability "to handle big players on big occasions", he remembers that it was two years before he felt comfortable in the England seat. "It wasn't as if I was short of experience either," he added.

"I had 14 years at Ipswich and 10 years in Europe but it was two years before I felt I could cope. It depends on the individual but, for a start, he won't know the players. You have to train with them and live with them as well as talk to them before, during and after matches."

In pointing out that Clough must also become accustomed to borrowing players who are not daily under his control, Robson admitted that some who hold dual nationality may now choose Wales above England. "After all, players sometimes sign for clubs because of the manager."

Yet he wishes his new rival well. "We all thrive on competition and he already has a strong nucleus with the likes of Southall, Ratcliffe, Rush and Hughes. I hope it works out wonderfully for him. I'm sure that he will enjoy it and it is bound to motivate him even more."

prove to be England's loss. "I think that if we do come up against England he will be desperate for us to do well simply to prove a point. I think he would have done a very good job for England had he been given the chance, but his frankness and openness possibly went against him. He says exactly what he feels and he doesn't hold back," he said.

"He will find that he has inherited a good squad with many promising youngsters. Hopefully his appointment will bring a sparkle back to Welsh football after the immense disappointment of our failure to qualify for the European championship finals in West Germany this summer."

Ian Rush, the Juventus striker, said last night: "I don't think Brian Clough can do a lot more than Mike England did but maybe he will be a little luckier. He's a good motivator to get the best out of players and there will be no messing about with him. The Welsh FA will have to take a back seat and let him get on with the job."

"I always wanted to know what it would be like to play under Brian Clough but I never thought I would get the opportunity for Wales."

Ratcliffe believes that Wales' gain could ultimately

## Clough could add sparkle to Wales

By Ian Ross

Brian Clough's likely acceptance of the job of Welsh manager was applauded last night by Kevin Ratcliffe, the Welsh team captain. Ratcliffe, who openly criticized the Welsh Football Association's decision to dismiss Mike England last week, believes that the Nottingham Forest manager will bring his own personal brand of charisma to one of the most difficult jobs in international football.

"I must admit that I was very surprised when I heard the news but Brian Clough is one of the top managers in the British game and is very well respected," Ratcliffe said.

"We were all sorry to see Mike England go - we made our views on that clear at the time - but we must now look to the future. I think everyone in the current squad will be looking forward to working with a man of Brian's experience and ability."

"The challenge obviously appeals to him and it would seem that he believes himself capable of taking us to the next World Cup finals. We, too, believe that we are capable of achieving that target so we will have a great deal in common."

Ratcliffe believes that Wales' gain could ultimately

## England call for McMahon

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

Peter Beardsley was the central figure, albeit indirectly, when the England squad was announced yesterday. He was linked to the one new name to be included and the one gap to be left on Bobby Robson's list for the international in Israel next Wednesday.

McMahon, the most realistic successor to Bryan Robson in midfield, has been summoned to the senior party for the first time at the age of 26. His promotion, manager Robson stated, confirms that "the door is never closed" and he recalled the example of Beardsley.

Introduced almost exactly two years ago, Beardsley made an instant impact in Egypt and "by April, we had an international player on our hands." The thought of making a similarly explosive arrival appeals to McMahon, who concedes that Beardsley has already helped him to gain recognition.

"When he and John Barnes came to Liverpool, I knew that Bobby Robson would take every opportunity to check on them," he said. "I knew that if I struck a couple of performances together, I would have an opportunity. I'm delighted now that I have been given it."

"I hope to get a chance to impress in Israel and then I might be able to start to think

about the European championships." Robson is unlikely to break the promising partnership formed by his namesake and Webb, but he has been impressed by McMahon's recent improvement.

McMahon takes the place of Hoddle, but Robson has yet to confirm the availability of

### England squad

P. Shilton (Derby), C. Woods (Preston), V. Anderson (Manchester United), G. Stevenson (Liverpool), S. Pearce (Nottingham Forest), K. Sanam (Arsenal), A. Adams (Aston Villa), B. Robson (Manchester United), P. Reid (Everton), T. Shoven (Everton), S. McMahon (Liverpool), N. Webb (Nottingham Forest), P. Beardsley (Liverpool), B. Barnes (Liverpool), C. Waddle (Tottenham), C. Allen (Tottenham), L. Lineker (Barcelona), C. Rogers (Coventry).

Beardsley's probable partner in Tel Aviv. He is to use his powers of persuasion in an attempt to release Hateley from Monaco and, less optimistically, Lineker from Barcelona.

The name of Lineker was added merely to reinforce a belief that has been sent in Spanish to the Nou Camp. "We wanted to show them that we want him," Robson said. "Three weeks ago, I didn't think that he would be free, but his situation has changed a great deal."

Lineker, utterly ignored by

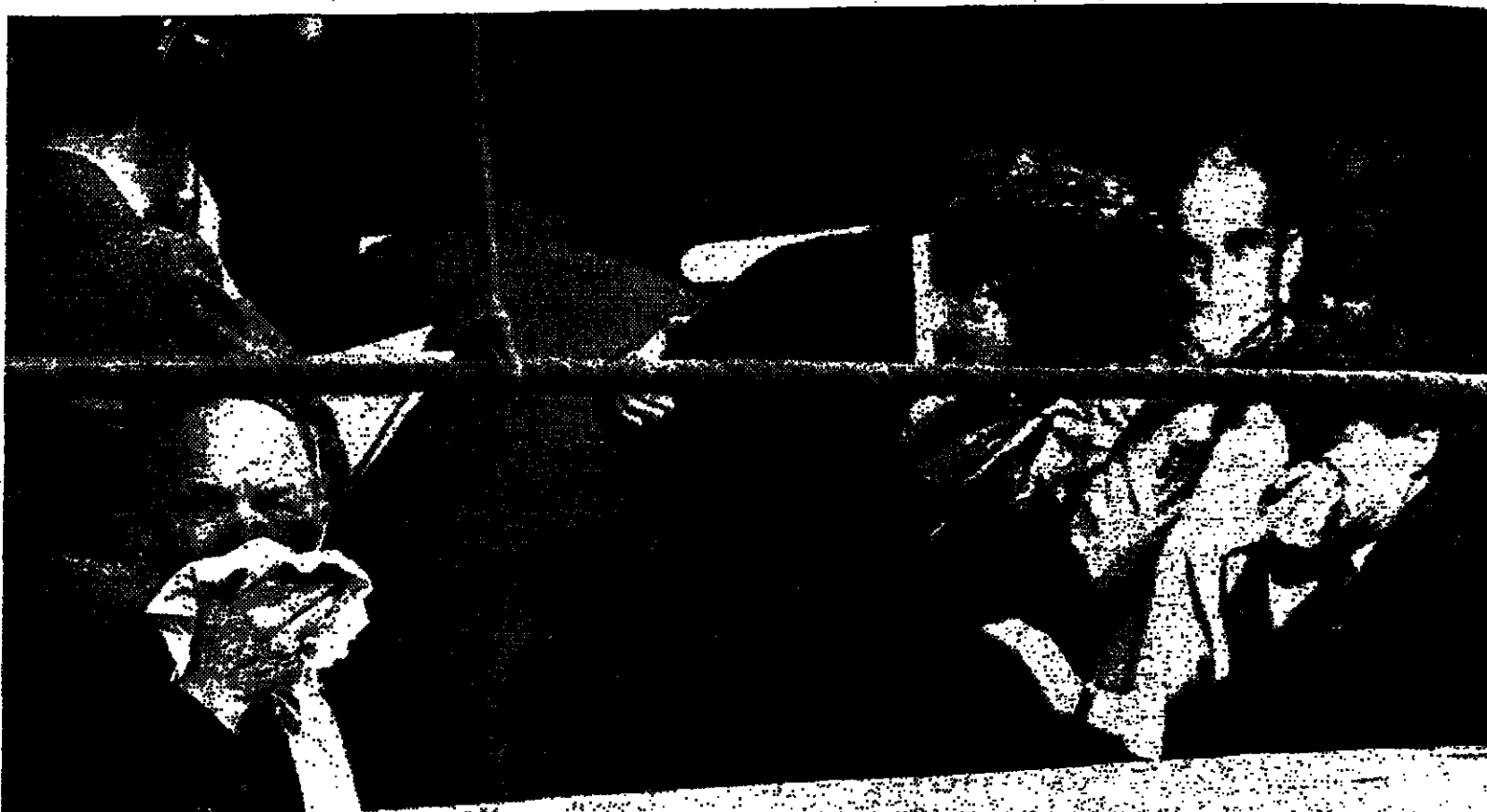
his colleagues for the first 35 minutes of the game at the weekend, was substituted after an hour. He was also dropped for the first leg of the Spanish Cup semi-final against Osasuna, which ended in a goalless draw. The second leg happens to be next Wednesday.

The pursuit of Hateley will continue on Thursday. Although Monaco's coach wants to prepare for the second half of the domestic season by retaining him for all three of the English tour games, a clause in his contract stipulates that he should be released for internationals.

Watson replaces Butcher, who is completing his recovery from a broken leg. Apart from the absence of the injured Seaman and the exclusion of Johnston, the party for the first of six practice matches before the European championship finals is, as expected, otherwise unchanged.

So are the arrangements for the four-day visit, in spite of the present unrest nearby. Les Walker, the Football Association's head of security, has examined the facilities and confirms that "everything is satisfactory," according to Ted Croker, the FA secretary.

## Sickening smell of boxing hooligan



Break in transmission: Henry Cooper (left) has to stop his radio commentary when hit by CS gas at the Frank Tate - Tony Sibson world title bout

## Benn may have been target in gas incident

By Srikanth Sen, Boxing Correspondent

Nigel Benn, the West Ham middleweight who is Britain's best prospect for a world title, came within an inch of suffering a serious setback to his career when the CS gas was released at Tony Sibson's challenge for Frank Tate's IBF title, at Bingley Hall, Stafford last night.

Benn received a massive dose of the gas and his cornerman, 18-year-old Sean Lynch, had one side of his face burnt as the gas missed an eye. Both boxer and second were coming back to ringside after Benn's second-round victory over Byron Prince, of Canada, when the gas was squirted in their faces, giving rise to speculation that the middleweight boxer might have been the target.

Detectives believe the background to the violence involved white 'supporters' of Sibson, from Leicester, and black 'supporters' of Benn.

Neither Benn nor Lynch saw the title bout. They were rushed to hospital after Benn started vomiting and he was released shortly after receiving attention. Benn had recovered sufficiently yesterday for his manager, Frank Warren, to say that he would be boxing at Windsor on February 20.

Benn's bout will replace Tom Collins's challenge for the world light-heavyweight championship if it is called off because of the IBF's refusal to cut the distance down again from 15 to 12 rounds.

Warren was at a loss to know what to do about hooligans at his boxing shows. He maintained that drink served in the hall had nothing to do with the trouble. "There were only six bar attendants for 8,000 people," Warren said. "What can you do if someone decides to go and buy a

## When grit turned to dust for Sibson

By Srikanth Sen

When Tony Sibson walked away from Bingley Hall, Stafford after his tenth round defeat by Frank Tate, of United States, the International Boxing Federation champion, he walked away from boxing. "You won't see me training, or managing or even watching boxing any more."

Boxing, however, will miss the perennial crowd puller's fast left hook and quick wits as he now concentrates on his property business in Leicester. He gave a brave show against Tate while always climbing a sand hill. He said: "Perhaps I was frightened of winning a world title."

After two traumatic defeats at the hands of world champions, Marvin Hagler and Dennis Andries, he has lost his fill of world titles. He said of the knockout punch in the tenth against the American: "I had been asking for that all evening."

Sibson's long and distinguished career has spanned 12 years and 63 contests. He never recovered from the defeat by Hagler in 1983. The eighth round defeat by Don Lee pushed him deeper into depression and from there on, despite his protestations, he was never able to produce the old snap.

The veteran trudged on but staying at the top was becoming an unbearable slog. Sibson, aged 29, was Britain's most experienced professional - a life that began on his seventeenth birthday. Over the next 12 years Sibson won the British, European and Commonwealth titles.

His best wins were against Frankie Lucas in 1979 for the British title (fifth round) and the third round knockout of Alan Minter in 1981.

## Alcohol may be banned at boxing shows

By John Goodbody

The Government wants the British Boxing Board of Control to take the strongest action to prevent a repetition of the crowd violence, including the exploding of two CS gas canisters, which marred Tony Sibson's unsuccessful challenge to Frank Tate, of the United States, for the International Boxing Federation world middleweight title in Stafford on Sunday.

Colin Moynihan, the Minister for Sport and a former steward of the board, was present at the bout and is now looking for a possible ban at major promotions on the sale of alcohol, which he said, "was the cause of most of the problems."

It emerged yesterday that senior officers had objected to a drinks licence being granted but their objection was lifted only last Tuesday on condition that drinks were sold in the arena only in plastic beakers.

People at the ringside scattered after a CS canister exploded and among those affected was Henry Cooper, who was commenting for BBC Radio.

Moynihan, who has taken a strong line on football hooliganism, will be carefully watching the reaction of the Board so that there is an end to the series of incidents which has affected boxing in recent years. The Board has announced that an inquiry has been set up into the incident.

Sixteen people are in custody after the violence, which occurred both in the Bingley Hall and in the town centre after the tournament, which was televised in the United States by NBC.

They face a variety of public order offences or allegations of

assault and 10 were arrested on their return to Leicester last night. Nicholas Pittard, aged 21, of Brookfield Rise, Saffron Lane, Leicester appeared in Stafford Magistrates Court yesterday charged with having a CS gas canister and a telescopic metal coil and was remanded in custody.

The possession of a CS gas canister is an offence under the 1968 Firearms Act but there is a small black-market trade in the weapons. A spokeswoman for the Stafford police said yesterday: "Police and the armed forces can possess CS gas but it is only used in the most extreme circumstances and on condition that it does not create danger to the general public. There is a very real fire risk. If it is used officially, the Fire Brigade must be standing by."

The police declined to say how many extra police were brought to the incident but there were 20 on duty when the promotion started as well as 100 stewards, largely from a local RAF station.

One gas canister was let off in the foyer and the other near the ringside. Stewards and police tussled with a few spectators around the perimeter of the hall.

Superintendent Frank Chipman, from Stafford Police, said that the "violence was brought under control and to prevent a recurrence additional police were quickly brought to the scene."

In 1980 beer bottles were thrown into the ring at Wembley after Alan Minter lost his world middleweight title to Marvin Hagler and there was also violence in Birmingham in 1985 when Azzam Nelson, the WBC featherweight champion, beat Pat Cowdell.

## Happy returns for Podger

By Richard Easton

Sally Podger, the former England No. 1 who retired from international badminton three years ago, convinced many people on her 26th birthday yesterday that she can once again reach the top. Podger's 11-6, 11-4 victory against third seed Gillian Gowers took her to the semi-finals of the Carlsberg English national championships at Crawley.

Gowers was one of Podger's colleagues in the team that, four years ago, produced England's best success, a silver medal in the Uber Cup.

Indeed she was probably Podger's toughest opponent at that time.

Yet despite her lay-off from the game, Podger's victory was not a complete surprise. With an image-altering pair of spectacles and minus several pounds in weight, she looks quite fit. Most importantly she seems mentally more relaxed than before and is probably playing almost as well.

As it is, she may not need to be at her best. Two other seeds went out and the title holder, Fiona Elliott, who has a knee

problem, looked below her best. Furthermore, Podger's semi-final opponent, Julie Munday, a teenager, pulled off what on paper was the biggest surprise so far. She beat Helen Troke, the European and Commonwealth champion, 3-11, 12-9, 11-6. After winning the first game, Troke, whose confidence is in tatters after 13 months of injuries, was never in front.

Troke, the second-seed and former title holder, also lost to Gowers last week and hardly looked ready for this event. "But it is no good hiding. I just have to keep going out there," she said. "Ninety per cent of it now is confidence."

It is 18 months since Troke won a title, and as just 23 there are fears for the future of England's most successful singles player of the 80s.

The other surprise was the exit of Sara Horne, the fourth seed, who lost to Sarah Hallisall 11-4, 11-0. Hallisall seems to prosper whenever her car is out of action and she has to beg a lift. She was chauffeured to the Royal Albert Hall in October, when she reached the semi-finals, and the same happened yesterday when she reached the semi-finals against an opponent to whom she lost three months ago.

### County switch

The semi-final of the Toshiba county championship, between Warwickshire and Surrey, has been switched to Coundon Road, Coventry, on March 13.

### Big cash lure

Atlantic City (AFP) - Ray Mancini has been tempted out of retirement by a \$2.3 million (about £1.3 million) offer to fight Hector Macho Camacho, of Puerto Rico, in a battle of former world lightweight champions here in May.

## Rugby on tip toe

A scheme to encourage youth rugby in England is booming - with a little help from a rugby-based ballet.

The Wavell Wakefield Trust will hand more than £250,000 to youth and schoolboy rugby this year, and the ballet by Hayward's Heath and Northwood schools that went to the Edinburgh Festival to raise cash for development in Scotland must rank as its most unusual fund-raising ploy.

### Serving treat

Swindon is to build a £750,000 indoor tennis centre, thanks to a double sponsorship involving developers Taylor Woodrow and the local authority. The centre will have four indoor courts plus outdoor facilities.



Yates: heads rankings

### Grand feat

Nick Yates, of England, leads tops the International Badminton Federation's (IBF) men's singles grand prix rankings with a 65-point advantage over Iuk Sugiarto, of Indonesia. Gillian Gowers and Gillian Clark share the women's doubles rankings with Maria Bengtsson, of Sweden, while Gowers joins Andy Goode at the top of the mixed listings after the three events.

## Non-stop Everton are beginning to suffer

Middlesbrough, still ruing the fact that a minute is a long time in football, believe themselves to be capable of ending Everton's interest in the FA Cup at Goodison Park tonight, when the teams meet for the third time in 10 days (Ian Ross writes).

The second division promotion hopefuls were just seconds away from victory in last Wednesday's fourth round first replay at Ayresome Park when Steven scored for the Football League champions.

Although Everton remain the clear favourites to reach the competition's last 16, where they would enjoy home advantage against their Merseyside rivals, Liverpool, there are now clear signs that a punishing schedule of nine games - eight of them fiercely contested cup ties - in less

than a month is at last beginning to take its toll.

They looked lethargic during the Littlewoods Cup semi-final first leg defeat against Arsenal on Sunday, and their manager, Colin Harvey, wants to secure victory tonight, preferably without extra-time.

Harvey has named a 15-man squad for tonight's game, and is thought to be considering recalling the veteran utility player, Power.

Bruce Riech, the Middlesbrough manager, is likely to name an unchanged side. "I am sure it will be another very competitive game, but my young players will not be overawed by the occasion," he said. "Everton obviously have quality players but if we do not allow them to perform I am confident that we can get a result."

## Opposition grows to Budd's inclusion

By Pat Butcher, Athletics Correspondent

Official opposition is mounting within New Zealand against Zola Budd's participation in the world cross-country championships. In Auckland on March 26, and Angela Tooby, one of Budd's colleagues on the British team, has suggested that the South African-born runner should withdraw from the event.

Sir Ead Richardson, chairman of the organising committee for the 1990 Commonwealth Games in Auckland, yesterday added his opposition to that of Peter Tapscott, the Minister for Sport and Culture.

Sir Ead said that although Budd could not legally be prevented from competing next month, it was not in New Zealand's interests to allow her to do so, and that the Government should exhaust every opportunity to demonstrate their official displeasure at the way rules of eligibility for Budd's British citizenship had been stretched.

Sir Ead is evidently worried about the repercussions on the 1990 Commonwealth Games

if Budd competes next month. Added to Tapscott's remarks last week that Budd "would not be welcome" in New Zealand, this will further heighten the possibility of disruptive demonstrations.

There has been a suggestion that the women's race be moved to Europe, but a spokeswoman for the International Amateur Athletic Federation, the championship promoters, said yesterday that there were no plans to do that, since the New Zealanders were not mounting legal opposition to Budd.

And although British officials said that they intended to go ahead as planned with Budd as a team member, Miss Tooby, winner of the trial race last week (in which Budd was fourth), suggested a likely resolution to the problem yesterday.

"Basically I want Zola to go, because I think with her we have a chance of winning the team race. But if it's going to the extent of suggesting running the race elsewhere, I think Zola should consider not going."

## Your guide to Calgary

In *The Times* tomorrow... all you need to know on the Calgary Winter Olympics in an exciting colour supplement featuring the key personalities and places of the Games and a full guide to television coverage - plus an Olympic competition with a prize of a trip for two to the Summer Games in Seoul.

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